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# The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XX NO 51— BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

# POLICE OPEN FIRE ON CROWD IN PATNA

## KIANGWAN— CITY OF DEAD

### Streets Littered With Bodies

### *MORE JAPANESE TROOPS ARRIVE IN SHANGHAI*

LONDON, February 29.

Shanghai.—A blunt threat to bomb and destroy railways between Shanghai, Soochow and Kashing unless the movements of Chinese troops along Shanghai-Hangchow and Shanghai-Nanking railways cease immediately is contained in the Japanese military authorities' note to the Chinese Mayor of Shanghai, in which the Chinese are given time until the second March to comply with the demand.

Should the Japanese carry out the threat, there is bound to be a terrible loss of life and property as a number of densely populated villages cluster along the railwaylines. Heavy fighting continues on Chapei and Kiangwan fronts.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 28. 8-15 P.M.

Shanghai.—All doubts whether the Japanese troops will land in the International Settlement were dispelled when Japanese Transport carrying the Eleventh Division arrived at the Japanese Wharf in the International Settlement this evening, from where troops are landing.

Kiangwan is now a city of the dead, streets being littered with bodies, of which those of 1,600 civilians have counted.—Reuter.

### *PEACE HOPES RENEWED*

LONDON, February 29. (5-25 a.m.)

Hope is stirred by definite rumours of peace move to the effect that the Japanese are ready to agree to the appointment of a Committee of Chinese, Japanese and neutral observers to supervise the withdrawal of troops on each side, and the appointment of conference on which all interested Foreign Powers will serve to arrange the policing of evacuated zone, and the protection of Chinese and foreign interests and to discuss the future status of Shanghai.

OFFENSIVE TO BREAK CHINESE LINES.

Meanwhile aeroplanes are dropping high explosive bombs, the artillery is active, and the Japanese tanks and infantry are launching a general offensive against the Chinese positions in Chapei in a determined effort to wreck the Chinese lines but the Chinese are holding out valiantly, replying with trench mortars.

Though conditions are quiet in Kiangwan signs of a most intensive attack are yet pending. The vanguard of the Eleventh Japanese Division have taken up positions and the main body has not yet landed. The new Japanese General Shirakawa is expected today.

MORALE OF CHINESE TROOPS GOOD.

The morale of the Chinese troops is good despite hardships and losses and they are feverishly establishing defences, machine-gun nests beings speciality.—Reuter's Special.

### *Japanese Memorandum "Council Of Twelve"*

Geneva.—The Round Table Conference at Shanghai especially in order to safeguard foreigners at which interested Powers will be represented is the chief feature of the Japanese confidential memorandum addressed to the "Council of Twelve."

### *Chinese Brigadier Arrested Japanese Marines In British Hotel Lobby*

LONDON, February 29. (10-44 a.m.)

Shanghai.—Because the Chinese brigadier Wangken was not aware that the American Consulate had been moved from the vicinity of the Japanese Consulate, a valise containing maps of Chapei, Nantao and other Chinese districts, giving entire disposition of the Chinese troops, has fallen into the hands of the Japanese.

Brigadier Wangken intended to visit the American Consulate, but after a thrilling chase he was captured in the lobby of a British hotel by the Japanese Marines. Brigadier Wangken went on his knees and fruitlessly begged the British Police Inspector to destroy the contents of the valise.—Reuter's Special.

### *Peace Moves On A British Flagship*

Japanese Admiral And Chinese Chief Of Staff Present

LONDON, February 29.

**Tokio.—A serious effort to nduce the rival commanders to seek peace formula s being made aboard the British flagship by arrangement of Admiral Kelly. Japanese Admirals Nomura and Matsuoka and the Chinese Doctor Wellington Koo and the Chief of the Nineteenth Army are present.—Reuter's Special.**

### *Flagship Conference Ends In Smoke*

LONDON, February 29.

No tangible result was reached at the Conference on board the British flagship "Kent" owing to the Japanese not being ready to recede from the position with regard to the withdrawal of Chinese forces to within twenty kilometres of Shanghai and the demolition of the Paochan and Woosung forts.

The Chinese are inclined to regard the Japanese approaches as "smake screen" to fill in time pending the arrival of more Japanese reinforcements.

## MRS. AMRIT KAUR AND A VOLUNTEER ARRESTED AT CHAUPATTY

### Lathi & Armed Police On The Scene

### MRS. MUNSHI, MENON AND ABIDALLY TAKEN IN CUTODY SOON AFTER RELEASE

Shrimati Amrit Kaur, wife of Sardar Jamiat Singh, was arrested while addressing a Congress meeting on Chaupatty sands on Monday evening.

It will be recalled that Mrs. Amrit Kaur was arrested with other Congress workers in the city and detained under the Ordinance. She was recently released from the jail and was ordered not to take part in Congress activities and to report herself to the police.

ARMED AND LATHI POLICE ON SCENE.

It was announced that she would address a meeting at Chaupatty and accordingly a large police force waited at the corner of the Wilson College for her arrival. Besides the lathi police there was a posse of armed police also.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED.

At 6-30 p.m. a small crowd which was collected on the sands opposite the Wilson College hoisted a national flag and lighted a "bon-fire" of foreign cloth.

Mrs. Kaur who was garlanded started addressing the crowd. She hardly continued for a few minutes when the police party which was waiting at a distance approached her and put her under arrest.

ARRESTED LEADERS CHEERED.

Another Congress volunteer who was holding a national flag was also arrested. The arrested persons were taken to the police van while the crowds cheered them and shouted boycott slogans.

The police left the place immediately after the arrests. A section of the crowd then formed itself into a procession and paraded through the streets of Girgaum.

### *KASTURBA GANDHI RELEASED*

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 29.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi was released this morning from Sabarmati Jail on the expiry of her term of imprisonment.—A. P.

### *MRS. GANDHI TREATED WELL IN SABARMATI*

*Going Shortly To See Mahatmaji At Yeravada*

AHMEDABAD, February 29.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi was making anxious enquiries from a young girl about the inmates of the Satyagraha Ashram after her release when approached by a representative of the Associated Press, replying to whom she said that she had passed very happy days in the Sabarmati Jail. She was given all the conveniences of an A class prisoner including a vernacular daily newspaper.

She intends leaving shortly to interview Mr. Gandhi at Yeravda Jail.—A.P.

### *AMRITLAL SHETH JAILED FOR 18 MONTHS*

*For Failing To Report To Ahmedabad Police*

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 29.

Mr. Amratlal Sheth, formerly member of the Bombay Legislative Council, who was served with a notice by the Bombay police, requiring him to quit Bombay and report himself to the Ahmedabad police was tried to-day under Section 21, Emergency Powers Ordinance, on the charge of failing to report himself to the Ahmedabad police after his arrival here, and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine, in default to undergo imprisonment for six months more.—A.P.

### PROCESSION IN JUBBULPORE

City "Dictator" Arrested

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 29.

On Sunday afternoon a procession including ladies paraded the main streets and ended at Tilakbhami where a meeting was held. As the proceedings began the City Magistrate and the City Superintendent of Police with a posse of police arrived and arrested Mr. Partabnarayan City "Dictator," and two others under Section 17-A Criminal Law Amendment Act. The meeting was then dispersed.—A.P.

### *RELEASED TO BE ARRESTED AGAIN*

*Abid Ali Menon And Mrs Lilavati Munshi*

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai, an ex-Secretary of the B. P. C. C. and Mr. K. N. Menon, a prominent Congress worker, who were detained at the Byculla Jail under the Emergency Powers Ordinance were released on Monday afternoon and served with an order of the Police Commissioner asking them to report themselves to the police.

Shortly after the release they were again arrested for failing to report themselves to the police and taken to the Esplanade Police lock-up.

MRS. MUNSHI ARRESTED.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi who was released from the Arthur Road Jail some day's back was also arrested by the police on Monday evening. She was also taken to the Esplanade Police Station.

### *Bombay Women Prisoners Transferred To Dhulia Jail*

A batch of 23 women prisoners convicted in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement was taken from the Arthur Road Jail to Dhulia on Monday. The batch included Mrs. Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan the first Muslim woman president of the "Emergency Council", Shrimati Jamnaben Vaidi, Ahillyabai Mhatre, Miss Gulab Parker and other women Congress workers of Bombay.

### *ANOTHER ORDER RENEWED*

Mr. Durgadutt Savalkar has been served with a fresh order of the Commissioner of Police extending the ban on his political activities until July 3rd 1932.

### IN THE INTEREST OF INDIA!

Hoare On Emergency Powers

POLICY OF CO-OPERATION NOT ENDED HE ASSERTS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 29.

The debate on the India Office Estimates was opened by Sir Samuel Hoare who commented on the fact that three weeks ago he was called upon to answer the record number of over 50 questions which showed unmistakably members' interest in Indian Affairs and also that the House was anxious for a debate in which he could give them a full statement on the present position.

Samuel Hoare.

So far from deploring this interest he welcomed it and so far from resenting desire for information he was glad whenever he was able to satisfy it.

"In the field of administration or in the wider field of constitutional change we are equally anxious for co-operation with representative Indians", declared Sir Samuel Hoare.

Making an earnest appeal to India he added that the "emergency powers" which they were discussing did not signify the end of the policy of co-operation. They were not evidence of conflict between British and Indian political aspirations but merely a bulwark against anarchy, disorder and revolution, required as much for India's constitutional progress as for the avoidance of strife and bloodshed.

"We have repeatedly proved our readiness to work with Indians provided they sincerely desire to work with us upon a basis of policy approved last December by an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons", concluded Sir S. Hoare.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL MEETS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 29.

His Excellency the Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council to-day.

Sir Fazl-i-Hussain, Sir K. V Reddy and other members of the South African Indian Delegation were received by H.E. the Viceroy and had lunch with His Excellency to-day.

The Government of India have approved of the re-election of Dr Syed Ross Masood as Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University for three years from the 9th February, 1932.—A.P.

### *HINDU MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION*

*See Page 3*

*Closing Date*

*7th March 1932*

### *MANAGER OF "NAVAJIVAN" KARYALAYA SENTENCED*

*Another Person Jailed For Selling Unauthorized Newssheets*

The Manager of the "Navajivan Karyalaya" in Princess Street who was arrested on Sunday following the raid on the shop was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default one month's further imprisonment by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Monday.

The accused was charged under Section 10 (1) of the Press Act for selling unauthorised news sheets. A police officer giving evidence stated that the "Navajivan Karyalaya" was raided on Sunday afternoon and copies of the "Navajiva" which is an unauthorised sheet were seized. The accused

(Continued on Page 5).

### FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND EIGHT INJURED

Crowd 7000 Strong

DETERMINED ATTACK ON POLICE THANA

PATNA, Feb. 29.

The District Magistrate of Muzaffarpur reports that a determined attack was made on the Sheohar Thana in Sitamarhi Sub-Division on the afternoon of the 28th instant by a crowd of about 7,000 armed with brickbats and lathis.

An officer and two men of the Gurkha Military Police were injured by brickbats.

The police fired four rounds and dispersed the crowd. Four persons were killed as a result of firing and eight injured, two of them seriously.—A.P.

### *ADJOURNMENT MOTION ON WARDHA INCIDENTS*

*Ruled Out In C. P. Council*

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Feb. 29.

The adjournment motion tabled by Mr. Kedar, leader of the People's Party to consider the situation created by the Government communique dated 22nd instant about the happenings at Wardha on the 15th instant was ruled out of order by the President of the C. P. Council to-day, on the ground that the same was argumentative in its nature and that the matter was not of urgent public importance.

### *"BLIND POET" AS DHOLERA DICTATOR*

*Rohit Mehta Released And Arrested*

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 29.

Mr. Hansraj, the blind poet of Gujarat, who became the 11th "Dictator" of the Dholera Satyagraha campaign has been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.

Mrs. Gangaben Thakkar who succeeded him as the 12th "Dictator" was arrested and taken in a motor bus to the limits of Vala State in Kathiawar and released here along with another woman and three volunteers who were also arrested.

Mr. Rohit Mehta, Secretary of the local Youth League and of the City Congress Committee who was arrested in the first round-up of Congress workers was released to-day on parole. He was required to give attendance to the police at noon. He failed to give attendance and the police went to his residence to arrest him but he could not be found.—A.P.

## PROF. SHAH DEFEATED IN UNIVERSITY ELECTION

### Polling Provides Amusing Incidents In Which H. C. Judges Become Involved

The election of one representative of the Bombay University Senate, to the Bombay Municipal Corporation which took place on Monday afternoon at the Sir C. J. Convocation Hall provided many amusing incidents.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas a member of the Senate was refused a voting paper on the ground that he was staying out of Bombay. Of course this came as a surprise to Sir Lallubhai behcause he has an office in Bombay. He was told that only Senators having residential address in Bombay were entitled to vote.

Sir Lallubhai consulted two judges of the Bombay High Court, who came to the polling booth to register their votes. Their Lordships, however could not solve the difficulty and deferred judgment, with the result Sir Lallubhai left the Hall in disgust.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION QUALIFICATION.

Another Senator who arrived a little later found himself in the same predicament. Mr. K. Natarajan, editor of the "Indian Social Reformer" was told by the clerk that he had no vote as he had no Bombay address. Mr. Natarajan argued with the polling clerk that he had an office in Bombay, but the latter said that it was necessary for the voter to have sleeping accommodation in Bombay. This provoked Mr. Natarajan to five a retort that he had sleeping accommodation in his Bombay office and further that he was enjoying a nap for half-an-hour every afternoon in his easy chair. Mr. Natarajan then saw the polling officer and argued with him that he was perfectly entitled to vote and as a matter of fact did exercise his vote.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Senior) though bent with age came to register his vote. He was accompanied by Lady Cowasji Jehangir and two attendants. He was taken in a chair first to the polling clerk where he got his voting paper and then to the pollinhg officer where he registered his vote.

MR. D. G. DALVI SUCCEEDS.

The election resulted in the victory of the Liberal candidate Mr. D. G. Dalvi. Professor K. T. Shah, the only other candidate for the seat was defeated by a majority of 29 votes. Out of the total number of 83 voters as many as 66 excercised their ranchise. Mr. Dalvi polled 47 votes while his rival could secure only 18 votes. One vote was rejected being invalid.

## "BOMBSHELL" AT ART EXHIBITION

### *J. J. SCHOOL STUDENT REFUSES TO ACCEPT PRIZE FROM THE GOVERNOR*

The compound of the J.J. School of Art, Hornby Road, Bombay, was strongly guarded by police officers and C.I.D. men on Monday evening when Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, opened the annual Exhibition and distributed prizes to successful students.

While a regular procession of young and budding artists received prizes and trophies with beaming faces and shook hands with the Governor, Mr. N.L. Joshi, a senior student of the School, sprung up a surprise.

Dressed in a simple Khaddar shirt and "dhoti" Mr. Joshi stood at a respectable distance from the Governor and announced in loud but firm tones:—

"With great respect to your Excellency and our Principal, I am ashamed to take part in this function, because the creed of the Congress does not allow me to do so....."

The audience, which was composed of distinguished men and women including a number of Knights, was taken aback.

The Principal of the School Mr. Gladstone Solomon, then approached the student, and stopped his speech and whispered something to him, whereupon the student withdrew without receiving the prize which he had won for painting work.

ARTIST OF GREAT PROMISE.

On inquiries it was learnt that Mr. Joshi is a senior student in the Mural Painting Class of the School. He hails from Nadiad and because he was in poor circumstances left the school some years ago. But, as he was an artist of great promise, the Principal recalled him to the School and he was given the Hardinge Memorial Scholarship of Rs. 45 a month.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The Governor in addressing the gathering later made no reference to the incident, but observed:

"In these days of strenuous political strife, it is gratifying to find an institution like yours which has been able to carry on its normal development without interference. That you have been able to do so, may be taken as evidence that you keep your stu-

(Continued on page 8).

## STOP PRESS

ASSOCIATION CUP SEMI-FINALS

The Association Cup semi-finals will be played on 12th March. The match between Arsenal and Manchester City will be played at Villa Park and in the event of replay on the Wednesday's ground. The match between Chelsea and Newcastle will be played at Huddersfield and replay, if any, will be played on the Blackburn's ground.

SARDAR SARDUL SINGH SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS.

LAHORE, Feb. 29.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, "Dictator" of All-India Congress was sentenced to-day to 18 months' imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine or six months' further imprisonment under Section 21 Emergency Powers Ordinance. He was placed in "A" Class.

Dr. Mahomed Alam, 1st "Dictator" of the Punjab Congress Committee was sentenced to-day under Section 124-A and 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act to two years' imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine or three months more. He was placed in "A" Class.—A.P.

MR. ASAF ALI ARRESTED.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 29.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law was arrested at nine this evening under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.—A.P.

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A 4481

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A R 6764

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A

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A

WANTED by Pharmaceutical concern, a MEDICAL CANVASSER for visiting doctors, hospitals and chemists. Apply stating previous experience, examinations passed and terms to Box No. 1412, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 4483

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A GENTLEMAN, highly qualified in Secretarial, Management, Accountancy, Audit and Stenographic work, efficient in Laws governing Limited Companies and possessing medals for his attainments, seeks a responsible job in any big Company or Indian State. Apply No 1402 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
R 4439

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WANTED—MOULDS for PLASTER OF PARIS STATUES. Ether wood or stone. Apply LOMAX CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, Hardwar, District Saharanpur, U.P.
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CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelope.

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ADMISSION FREE.

4476

## Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

—:o:—

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NOORMAHOMED HASSAM MISTRY, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, Mistry in the employ of Mr. Hajee Alimahomed Hajee Cassum, residing at 85, Bapu Khote Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

USMAN HASSAM MISTRY, brother of the deceased of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, Mistry in the employ of Mr. Hajee Alimahomed Hajee Cassum residing at 85, Bapu Khote Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-third day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

23rd day of February, 1932.

Messrs. DALLAS AND CO., Petitioner's Attorneys.

4484

## Public Notices.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 5th March 1932, that day being a Public Holiday (MAHA SHIVRATRI) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th February, 1932.

4477

## NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. VISHNU JAGANNATH DESAI has ceased to be a partner of this firm and has no connection whatsoever with it in future.

THE RAVI VARMA PRESS PICTURE DEPOT,
Lohar Chawl Bombay.

1st March, 1932.

R 6654

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

## NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the right of collecting and receiving fees for weighing fruits and vegetables and for placing or keeping fruits or vegetables on or at any part of the Municipal Scale Shed premises at the Arthur Crawford Market, for a period of one year, commencing from 1st April, 1932, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on TUESDAY, the 8th March 1932.

The Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 and must be superscribed "Tender for the right of collecting fees from Scale Shed at the Arthur Crawford Market."

The Tender should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, opposite Bori Bunder, Hornby Road, not later than 1 p.m. on the above quoted date.

The Tender Form and particulars and conditions of the right will be issued on payment of Rupee one to anyone desiring to tender for the right by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses.

Arthur Crawford Market, Office, Bombay.
Dated 29th February, 1932.

4480

## Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1999 of 1931.

SHAIK ABDUL AZIZ SHAIK MAHOMED IBRAHIM .. Plaintiff

vs.

SHAIK MAHOMED HUSSEIN MAHOMED ALAM BROS., a firm and Others .. Defendants

To,

SHAIK MAHOMED HOOSEIN SHAIK LAL MAHOMED, the Defendant No. 3 abovenamed and Shaik Fazal Ellahi Shaik Charag Din, the defendant No. 6 abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed this suit against Shaik Mahomed Hoosein Mahomed Alam Bros., a firm and others including yourselves for a declaration that the partnership mentioned in the Plaint be dissolved from the date of the filing of this suit or from 30th November, 1931, or from such other date as to this Honourable Court may deem proper and that the expulsion of defendants 2 and 8 was unauthorised and illegal and that they are entitled to the rights of the partners, for winding up the said partnership, for accounts, Receiver, injunction and costs. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th day of March 1932 at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1931.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Messrs. Dikshit Manekial and Co., Plaintiff's Attorneys.

4497


**THE EXCELSIOR**

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A Drama of Love vs. Hate

**"THE VIRTUOUS SIN"**

Featuring:
WALTER HUSTON, KAY FRANCIS.

The Story of a Woman who places Love above Sin.

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
CONAN DOYLE'S
Powerful Mystery Story

**THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES**

Featuring:
ROBERT RENDEL, BERYL STAPLETON.
Dialogue by Edgar Wallace.

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Blazing Drama of the French Foreign Legion

**HELL'S ISLAND**

With

JACK HOLT, RALPH GRAVES. and DOROTHY SEBASTIAN.


## Public Notices.

### NOTICE.

GENERAL ELECTION OF MUNICIAPL COUNCILLORS BY REPRESENTATIVES OF REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS.

A LIST prepared in accordance with Section 28 (k) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act as amended up to date, showing the number of votes given to each of the candidates at the election, held on 25th February, 1932, is now available for inspection by voters.

Copies will be supplied, if required by the Candidates, for Re 1/- each.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 29th February, 1932.

4482

## AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 14th instant at 8-30 A. M. (B. T.) sell by Public Auction at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra, for 12 months (from 1st April, 1932 to 31st March, 1933), and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish, etc. from the retail vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at Markets and Bazaars in Bombay such as Fort Market, Colaba Fish Market, Mazagon Pedder Fish Market, Kamatipura Market, Chowpatty Fish Market Parel Ferguson Road Fish Market Parbhadevi Road Market, Elphinstone Road Market and Dadar Market. Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at Vegetable Markets at Ferguson Road, Parbhadevi Road, Elphinstone Road, Masjid Bunder and Dadar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of Markets (Crawford Market) or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. VORA & CO.
Tel: No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE—TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, 2nd March at 3 P. M. (S. T.) of the best selected designs highly furnished complete dining, drawing, and Bedroom furniture richly upholstered spring cushion Chesterfield suits, office, tables, chairs, E. lamps, Singer machines, phonograph, etc., etc., at Chaupatty Sea Face, next to Vianellis Restaurant.

VORA & CO.


**HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY**

ONE YEAR FORECAST.

If dissatisfied by false statement of inexpert and robber Jotshies, please get your future account wonderfully revealed by me in monthly details. Numerous prominent persons, including Rajas, Maharajas and Chiefs have certified my miraculous predictions. (Birth date or approximate age and time of writing required). Price Rs. 2 in English and Rs. 1-4 in Urdu and Hindi.

Money refunded if not benefitted.

DY. YOGAI SHIROMONEY,
PT. GULZARI LALL SHARMA
Jetshi P. O. Tijara.
(Rajputana).

1330

**12 RUBBER STAMPS.**

Paid, Copied, Urgent, Bookpost, Duplicate, Cancelled, Filed, Refused, Stamped, Order No., Original and Registered for Rs. 1/10 post free. Very useful for Banks and Offices. RUBBER STAMPS of ALL DESIGNS ARE MADE TO ORDER:

GENUINE RUBBER STAMP Manufacturing Co.
133, Canning Street, Calcutta.

**N. Y. K. LINE**

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Yamagata Maru | 3807 | 17 Feb. | 4 Mar. |
| *Tamatsu Maru | 4646 | 19 Feb. | 29 Feb. |
| Hakone Maru | 10500 | ..... | @ 7 Mar. |
| x Iyo ,, | 5962 | 26 Feb. | 14 Mar. |
| Suwa ,, | 11000 | ..... | @ 22 Mar. |
| Tottori Maru | 5973 | 19 Mar. | 2 April. |
| Fushimi Maru | 11000 | ..... | 5 April |
| xKaga ,, | 5860 | 30 Mar. | 13 Apr. |

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Haruna Maru | 10500 | 16 Mar | 2 April |
| Katori Maru | 10000 | 31 Mar. | 17 April |

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

| Steamers | Tons | From Hongkong. | From Kobe. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chichibu Maru | 22000 | 23 Mar. | 29 Mar. |
| Tatsuta Maru | 22000 | 6 April | 12 April |

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to:—

**Nippon Yussen Kaisha**

Lloyds Bank Building.
270/272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegram: "YUSEN."

**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**

**O.S.K. Line**

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

| Steamers. | Arrival | Departure |
|---|---|---|
| Shingo Maru | 17th Feb. | 1st Mar. |
| Celebes, ,, | 22nd ,, | 9th ,, |
| Shunko ,, | 10th Mar. | 24th ,, |
| Sydney ,, | 13th ,, | 30th ,, |
| Argun ,, | 25th ,, | 8th April |
| Hague ,, | 8th April | 19th ,, |

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LD
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 22150, 25473. Telegram: "SHOSEN."


## SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

February 29.

Angban, Burklay, Rangoon.
Garmula, Mann, Rangoon.
Jaladuta, Baker, Rangoon.
Castalia, Kelly, Liverpool.
Shanghai Maru, Konoli, Probolingo.
Delhi, Norrcola, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

March 1.

Lamatsu Maru, Honjo, Kobe.
Aungban, Buckley, Rangoon.
Jalaputra, Triek, Karachi.

LOADING.

February 29.

Steamer Castalia for Liverpool.
Steamer Karagola for Durban.
Steamer Alipore for Kobe.

S.E. Aungban:—The B S O S & D Co.'s steamer Aungban arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S.S. Garmula:—The B I S N Co's steamer Garmula arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jaladuta arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Castalia:—The Graham T. Co.'s steamer Castalia arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Shanghai Maru:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Shanghai Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Probolingo with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Delhi:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Delhi arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Tamatsu Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tamatsu Maru will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Aungban:—The B S O S & D Co's steamer Aungban will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalaputra will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

S.S. Ranchi for London:—6 bundles kids bln H A M G Haidersha; 1 bundle raw goat skin A H M G Haider haw; 3 bundles woollen carpets N Azizullahoff; 3 cases brassware, 1 package printed matters, 1 package wearing apparel, 10 lbs. medals, 30 lbs. photos and 1 package woollen carpets Cox & Kings; 35 cases bristles W H Brady and Co.; 5 bales tanned cow hides and 6 bales tanned goat skin A M S Pallivasompillai and Co.; 17 bales tanned cow hides M Esmail; 5 bales cotton rugs Oomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 80 bags apricot kernals S M Rajoor and Co.; 4 bundles woollen carpets Haji Azizullahoff; 41 hogsheds Indian chutney Framji Nowroji; 5 bales country cow hides P E Boyce and Son; 1 bale woollen carpets M M and Co.; 25 bales akound cotton N Rajaram and Co.; 5 bales tanned goat skin and 1 bales tanned sheep skin H R Rehmanbhoy and Co.; 10 bundles jackels skins, 1 bundle cat skins and 1 bundle leopard skins K B H Khaimbeksa; 369 boxes walnut kernals and 64 bales hemp well pressed Cox and Kings; 20 bales goat skins A E Blumenthal; 14 bales kid skins M S A Ghani; 11 bales cow hides tanned Graham Trading Co.; 7 bales cow hides tanned A K A Rasool; 17 bales sheep skin K Lalbhai; 6 bales sheep skin A L Hassan.

For Marseilles:—1550 bags groundnut in shell S M Rajoor and Co.; 1550 bags groundnut in shell P E Brother.

For Istambul:—1 bundle woollen carpet A W Z Hasanzali.

S.S. Rimernels for Hamburg:—55 bales Indian raw cotton Spat. Textile Products; 253 bags gum N Moreger and Co.; 410 bags groundnut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 32 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 25 bales cow hides H A K Abdul Majid.

For Antwerp:—244 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros.; 800 bags country myrabollams Purshottam Mathuradas.

For Bremen:—63 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—2053 bags groundnut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 633 bags groundnut oil cake M Hoosein and Sons; 6 bales buffalo hides and 20 bales cow hides Delta Hide & Co.

S.S. Delhi for Rotterdam:—55 bales Indian raw cotton Volkart Bros.; 1068 bags gh. joowari, 125 bags gh. grain and 62 bags gh. mustardseed S M Rajoor and Co.; 5 drums magnesium chloride Pioneer Magnesia and Co.; 50 bales A. cotton N Rajaram and Co.; 2037 bags groundnut oil cake and 2150 bags linseed oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp:—330 bales Indian cotton Volkart Bros.; 134 bags groundnut oil kernals K M Mathoo; 1318 bags groundnut seeds Birla Bros.

For Hamburg:—55 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co.; 5272 bags groundnut seed Birla Bros.; 300 bags Indian linseed Dreyfus and Co.; 754 bags groundnut oil cake K Prasad and Co.; 4706 bags groundnut all cake A Oomerbhoy; 800 bags groundnut oil cake M Husein and Sons; 3000 bags groundnut oil cake H V Oomerbhoy; 267 bags ghati joowari S M Rajoor and Co.; 3 pots palma rosa oil Volkart Bros.; 1060 bags beryl ore Grindlay and Co.; 8 cases gum olibanum Nursi Mulji.

For New York:—470 bags gum karaya N Moolji and Co.

S.S. City of Venice for Liverpool: 2636 bags groundnut seed Birla Bros.; 44 bales Indian raw wool Wilson Latham and Co.; 1400 bags linseed oil cake H V Oomerbhoy; 320 bags groundnut in shell S M Rajoor and Co.; 10 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mills; 2464 bags country myrabollam Purushottam Mathuradas; 32 bales Indian raw wool The Anglo-Siam Corporation; 16 bales Indian raw wool A L Hoosein; 12 bales Indian raw wool K Lalbhai.

For Glasgow:—720 bags groundnut oil cake H V Oomerbhoy; 15 bags groundnut oil cake H Rawji and Co.; 75 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mills.

S.S. Alipore for Kobe:—500 bales Indian raw cotton Arjan Khimji and Co.

S.S. Iyo Maru for Osaka:—300 tons old iron scrap Ali Brothers.

S. S. Carignano for Venice:—125 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Jaffa:—4 bales grey cotton yarn R Shantilal and Co.

S.S. Yamagatu Maru for Osaka:—400 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 300 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Nagoya:—200 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Trading Co; 50 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros.; 200 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—400 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 27 cases sandal wood oil M B Kaisha; 100 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Hongkong:—7 bags fish manoers H A Mahamod and Son.

For Cokohama:—200 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S.S. Shingo Maru for Kobe:—100 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Hongkong:—47 bags apricots H Keshavji.

For Moji:—25a bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1000 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha.

For Yokohama:—28 bags cammened seeds, 4 bags drill seeds and 6 bags turmeric C Morarji and Co.

S S Tamatsu Maru for Yokohama:—350 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Moji:—100 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—55 tons old iron scrap A Papdilal and Son.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 29.

S.S. M. V. Silverfer, Agents: Volkart Bros. from New York:—12 barrels lubricating oil, 17 cases chemicals, 39 cases electric appliances, 313 drums dyestuffs, 3 cases photographic material, 58 cases medicines, 10 cases tool sets, 40 cases leather, 5 cases hardware, 20 cases cotton goods.

From Texas City:—1521 bales cotton.

From Houstan:—3251 half bales cotton.

From Galvestan:—2749 bales cotton.

From Mohileala:—1500 bales cotton.

From New Orleans:—500 bales cotton; 5 cases chemicals; 28 cases lubricating oil.

From Alexandra:—1348 bales Egyptian cotton.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Feb. 29.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from 1st Sept. to 25th Feb. | | 8,55,687 |
| Same time last season | | 19,76,516 |
| Exports from 1st Sept to 25th Feb. | | |
| | 1931/32 | 1930/31 |
| United Kingdom | 12,590 | 42,793 |
| Continent | 73,434 | 2,69,039 |
| China | 1,44,666 | 1,76,276 |
| Japan | 288,435 | 776,450 |
| Coast Ports | 20,895 | 8,894 |
| U. S. A. | 25 | 243 |
| Total | 5,40,045 | 12,73,500 |
| Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1931 to 25th Feb. 1932 | | 86,297 |
| Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1931 to 25th Feb 1932 | | 3,67,929 |
| Same period last year | | 3,74,044 |
| Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 25th Feb. 1932 | | 5,31,632 |
| Same time last year | | 9,53,345 |

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

| | |
|---|---|
| Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 14th Feb. | 4,83,739 |
| Total for the corresponding period last season | 7,71,177 |
| Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 14th Feb. | 3,80,289 |
| Total for the corresponding period last season | 5,45,455 |

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

## CHINESE ACCUSATION AGAINST JAPAN

### "We Have Unlearned More International Law In The Past Three Months Than In The Last Fifty Years"

(By Mail).

**("We have unlearned more international law in the past three months than in the last fifty years.")**

A message from Geneva to the "New York Times" states:—

W. W. Yen, the new Chinese delegate to the Council of the League of Nations put on its record today the recent note of the United States which informed Japan and China that the Washington Government would not recognize any settlement reached through the violation of treaties, together with the Chinese reply. He asked the secretariat to circulate the two documents among the members of the Council who will meet here in the regular session on Monday and will resume consideration of the Sino-Japanese conflict probably on Tuesday.

STIMSON'S NOTE.

Mr. Yen, who is the Chinese Minister to Washington, in announcing this as his first move made it clear when the Manchurian discussion begins in the Council he will strongly stress Secretary Stimson's note. He expressed the hope that the Council would take a similar stand and described the American move as one of the "great" events since the Council's Paris session ended Dec. 10.

Indications here to-night are that the United States will not have any representative to sit with the Council during its hearing on the Manchurian question. At the consulate here it was stated that Prentiss B. Gilbert, special representative of the State Department, could not discuss anything relating to the question. It is not clear what liason procedure will be followed except that Mr. Gilbert is expected to be chief liaison officer.

NEW TEAM.

Otherwise the coming meeting will differ from previous ones in its personnel. Aristide Briand, who during the past two sessions carried the main responsibility for the negotiations, will no longer preside at the Council, being replaced by Joseph Paul-Boncour.

The Japanese member also will be new. Naotake Sato, who will represent Japan, arrived to-day from Tokyo and conferred with Secretary-General Drummond but would make no statement. Though he will be new to the Council he is one of the Japanese diplomats who is most familiar with League procedure, as he has been chief of the League bureau in the embassy at Paris.

Mr. Yen told American press correspondents that when the Council took up the Manchurian question he would begin by narrating the developments since the Council adjourned. He made evident that the point he will stress most aside from the note of the United States, will be the Japanese advance through Chinchow to the Great Wall and the control of "200,000 miles of our territory."

Otherwise, he said, he would contrast the covenant obligations and the actions of League members and insist the Council must do something. He will plead China's case along the lines that his predecessor, Dr. Albert Sze, made familiar. Speaking fluent English, with the accent of Wirginia, where he went to college, he gave vocal proof that he could plead with eloquence.

MILITARISING CHINA.

Beyond this Mr. Yen did not reveal his hand. He evaded the question whether China would invoke any further articles of the covenant. There is reason to believe, however, that the Chinese are seriously considering this, if only to keep the record clear.

"There must be a lull in this terrible storm," he said. "before we can sit down and talk over the alleged causes of the Japanese invasion." But there would be none while the Japanese pressure continued. "Japan must make at least some gesture," he said at another time.

He spoke feelingly of his personal friendships with many prominent Japanese, including Foreign Minister Kenkichi Yoshizawa, and of the accumulated effect on the Chinese people of "five Japanese invasions," which had occurred in his lifetime.

He held that the Japanese by their tactics were not only spreading the boycott against them and uniting the Chinese, but they were rooting out the old Chinese prejudice against a soldier's career. In a short time in the United States, he said, he had received word of more than thirty Chinese students there changing from civilian to military instruction.

"We have unlearned more international law in the past three months than in the previous fifty years," he also said, speaking of breaches of treaties.

## CURE FOR CANCER

### Expert Martyred On Threshold Of Discovery

Dr. Eugene Chellis Glover, less than four years out of Harvard Medical School, but already considered one of the leading cancer research specialists of the East, died in the Thorndike Memorial Laboratory of the Boston City Hospital from poison contracted in experiments which, he believed, had led him to the threshold of an important discovery in the successful treatment of cancer.

DEADLY CHEMICALS.

News of his death, which occurred on 22nd January, was revealed to-day by the report of Timothy P. Leary, medical examiner, who said that the doctor's system had been contaminated by chemicals he was using in his experiments.

Dr. Glover had been working with a solution containing cyanide just prior to his death, and a cyanide reaction was evident in the autopsy, Dr. Leary reported, although the reaction was not that of a typical cyanide case.

Dr. Leary expressed the opinion that Dr. Glover might have dropped a cyanide solution on his hand and, without realizing it, later brushed it across his mouth.

NEW DISCOVERY.

Dr. Glover recently told associates at the laboratory that he believed he had made an important discovery in the treatment of cancer by means of a new serum called lipoids, made from animal fats. His discovery is believed to have had its inception in Belgium, where he was engaged in research work last Spring and Summer under Dr. Maisin at the University of Louvain. His work had been rewarded with a medal from the Belgian Research Fellowship.

Dr. Glover was born in Gorham, Me., twenty-nine years ago, received his early education in the Boston Latin School and graduated from Harvard in 1924 where he held several scholarships and was considered a brilliant student. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year.

He entered the medical school in the year of his graduation from the college and was graduated in 1928.—"New York Times."


THROAT & CHEST TROUBLE

FOR relieving dust throat, laryngitis, dry tickling coughs and other trouble in the throat or bronchials, these Peps breatheable tablets are simply wonderful.

Stripped of their protective silver wrapper and dissolved in the mouth, Peps give off valuable soothing, healing, and germicidal fumes which are breathed direct into the lungs.

Carry a few Peps in your pocket. Take them whenever you feel the least discomfort in throat or chest and to ward off colds, and chills.

PEPS THE NOVEL BREATHE-ABLE TABLETS.

All medicine dealers sell Peps at One Rupee a bottle. L.P. 888.


## CASE FOR EARLY MARRIAGES

### British Woman Doctor's Advice

"Earlier marriage and easier divorce would result in a great deal less suffering in the world."

Dr. Elizabeth Sloane Chesser thus appealed for the encouragement of boy and girl marriages at a conference of the women's section of the Alliance of Honour in London recently.

"In business," she said, "you do your mest to keep your contract, and in marriage it should be the same. But husbands are very difficult, and a woman does not realise what a bore she can be.

"The great mistake a girl often makes at the beginning of her life is to marry for any other reason except love.

"Another great mistake which so many young people make to-day is to refuse to have children at the beginning of their marriage."

Dr. Chesser said that she considered that it was a woman's right to refuse to have a child if she did not want one. "That is a question which our doctors will have to face," she added.

The Duchess of Atholl also made a plea for earlier and truthful sex instruction for children.—"Daily Herald."

### *Licensed Establishment That Had To Be Closed Down*

The "Daily Herald" revelations of the scandal of the "licensed establishment" specially opened in Geneva for the duration of the Disarmament Conference have had a swift sequel.

This morning at 10-30 a police officer, disguised as a florist's assistant and carrying a big azalea, knocked at the door of the "Pension Massot."

Immediately the door was opened four other officers who had been in hiding round the corner rushed in.

"Madame" and all the four girls found there were interrogated, arrested and deported over the French frontier, where two of them, being Poles, were at once.

The authorities here now pretend that they had been watching the house for some time and had been prepared to take action against it. But this is merely face-saving.

There is no doubt that a "special permission" had been given for the "duration of the Conference."

The "Daily Herald" exposure drove the authorities to change their minds.

The final blow was struck by an organisation of women here who themselves watched the house, noted the comings and goings, and then lodged a complaint with Baron Montenach, the Swiss representative of the League of Nations.

The doors of the house have now been sealed by the police and there are a couple of gendarmes on guard outside.

## C. P. WEATHER AND CROP REPORT

### Rabi Crops In Good Condition

NAGPUR, Feb. 27.

The C. P. weather and crop report for the week ended Monday (22nd February) shows that towards the end of the week the weather turned cloudy and colder with light to moderate showers of rain throughout the province. Hail fell in parts of Saugor, Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Akola, Amraoti and Yeotmal but caused little or no damage to crops. In Jubbulpore slight damage to rabi from most is reported. Threshing of juar and tur is nearing completion. Harvesting of linseed and minor rabi crops is in progress and that of wheat and gram has commenced in the Nagpur country and Berar.

Standing rabi crops are in fairly good condition. In the north the rain did good but in the south it was too late. Rinderpest is reported from Saupor, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Drug and Buldana and seems to be spreading; sporadic foot and mouth disease prevails elsewhere. 1630 labourers were employed on test works in Buldana district. Prices are firmer those of wheat in 6 districts, of gram in 2 and of rice and juar in 4 rose, while those of gram in 4 and of rice in one fell by 1 to 5 seers per rupee.

"Feudatory States." Light to moderate rain fell in the States. Harvesting of linseed and pulses is in progress. Standing crops are doing well.

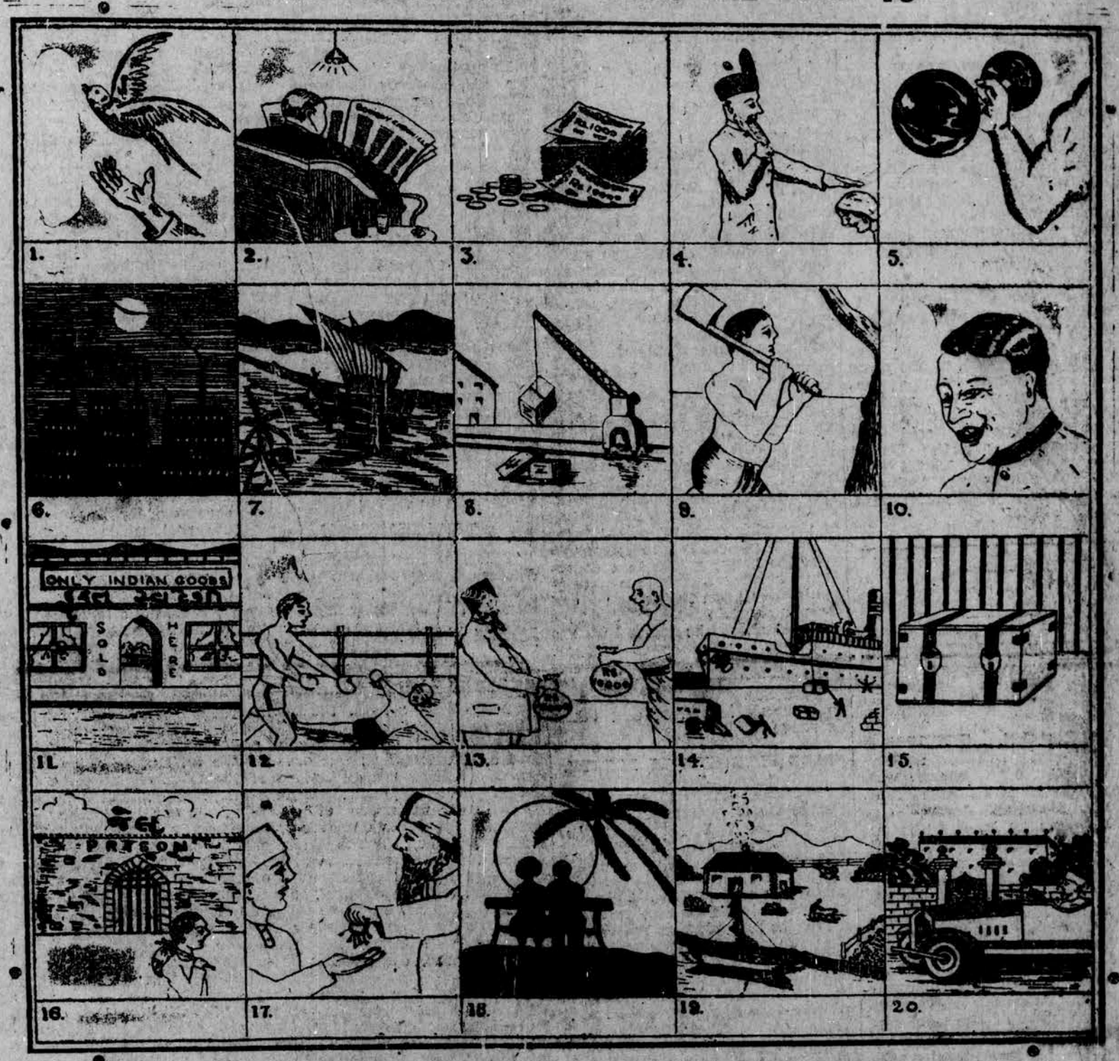

# SEND IN YOUR ENTRY

CLOSING DATE
7th March 1932

# HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION

## Rs. 1,000 For Twenty Words

**HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY OPENS THE DOOR TO—**




## 1st Prize Rs. 1,000 For An All Correct Solution
## 2nd Prize Rs. 500, 3rd Prize Rs. 200 And Twenty Consolation Prizes.

Here is a National Competition which we feel confident will appeal to every one of our readers for it illustrates a thought that is predominant in the mind of India.

*What You Have To Do*

You will notice the twenty pictures given above. Each picture illustrates a word. The full key to the competition is also given in the twenty words which these pictures illustrate. All you have to do is to pick out the correct word for the corresponding picture. Here are the twenty words:—TRADE, INDUSTRY, CONFIDENCE, CONTENTMENT, SUCCESS, FREEDOM, AFFECTION, STRENGTH, PROSPERITY, POWER, SECURITY, BLESSING, AFFLUENCE, WEALTH, NAVIGATION, PATRIOTISM, HAPPINESS, LIBERTY, EMPLOYMENT, RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

**RULES.**

1. Each picture represents one of the twenty words given in the clues. What you have to do is to select the correct word for each picture and write it in clearly in the space provided.
2. Only the words in the clues must be used.
3. After you have filled in all the words. Fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN ONE ANNA STAMPS.
4. Address your entries to the
   COMPETITION MANAGER,
   HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION,
   POST BOX No. 706.
   BOMBAY.
5. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
7. All entries must be received not later than the last post on 7th MARCH.
8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor can win more than one prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle", "The Samachar" and the "Indian Daily Mail".

Or, enclose 8 annas in coins, address the envelop to "The Hindu-Muslim Unity Competition" and drop it in one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar" or, at the "Indian Daily Mail". No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION
COUPON

Name .....

Address .....

## ARMED EUROPE

### American Experts' Estimate

Inasmuch as the United States already has the smallest standing army, in proportion to her territory, population and wealth of any country in the world, Senator Claude A. Swanson and Dr. Mary Emma Woolley conferred to-day with the War Department's technical advisers on this matter.

RED ARMY.

The American delegates sought information regarding the land military strength of the other nations, which will be represented at the Geneva disarmament conference, and the possibilities of persuading them to abandon, or at least reduce, their large peace-time armies.

Brig. Gen. George S. Simonds, the senior War Department representative, furnished available information, showing that the Russian Army is the largest in the world. Its strength is estimated at 3,000,000, including the reserves, who divide their time between drilling and industrial work or farming.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

France is next, with an estimated total of more than 500,000 actually under arms, and, Italy is believed to be a very close third.

General Simonds emphasized that this discussion would be necessarily confined to "glittering generalities" about what the existing situation is and what it is hoped the Geneva conference will accomplish.

No definite aims of the American delegation with reference to land disarmament will be formed before the arrival at Geneva, and the exact information about the military strength of the other powers with which the conference will deal will be supplied there by their delegates.

General Simonds said the standing army of the United States was actually 118,750 men and 12,000 officers, not including a small body of Phillipine Scouts. —"N. Y. Times."

## COTTON

### LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF.

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Assn. Ltd., and the Mahajan Assn. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all foreign markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

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INDO BALM BEST FOR PAINS

## DIET FOR THE DIABETIC

Kaviraj Dhirendra Nath Ray, M.Sc., writes in the "Amrit Bazar Patrika":—

The Bengalees, specially those who live in towns, are very susceptible to diabetes. Well-to-do gentlemen of above 45 years of age, practically without exception, suffer from this wasting disease. But of all the diseases, diabetes is the one which can be cured or at least kept in check, by proper regulation of diets. Ayurveda insists at every step on the necessity for proper food, proper in quality as well as in quantity. Be moderate in your diet, is its motto. I shall enumerate here a few common articles which can be used with great advantage by the diabetic patient. In fact, in the majority of cases, he will not have to take any specific medicine at all. From my own experience, I would recommend these, especially to those who have to do much brain-work and who seem to be wasting away for no apparent reason.

"Yava."—Of all these diets recommended in Ayurveda for the Prameha-patients, i.e., for those (1) who pass watery urine in profuse quantities, (2) whose urine contains much sugar (3) whose urine is heavy (i.e. sp. gr. is above normal) and (4) whose urine forms sediments, Yava (barley) is the chief. Whole barley should be made into 'Atta' by grinding the barley grains to powder and sifting off the coarser particles of bran. This 'atta' may now be made into bread, cake and other eatables without the addition of much ghee and taken with simple meat preparations. For the latter purpose, the meat of game birds, of fowl, partridge, pigeon, peacock and of deer and rabbit should be used. Those who do not take meat should use moong-dhal and fresh green vegetables. 'Yava' may also be made into 'chhatu' in the usual process and taken instead of "atta." A special method of preparing 'chhatu' meant for Prameha-patient is to thoroughly soak the barley grains in a decoction of three myrobalans (Triphala) dry them in the sun and then made into 'chhatu.' This 'chhatu' should be taken in the morning with pure honey. "Bamboo-rice," i.e. rice made from bamboo-flowers, is also good for the diebetic patient. This rice is to be made into flour and taken as above.

TAKE PLAINTAIN IN PLENTY.

Plaintain.—Almost every part can be taken with profit by the diabetic, the fruit (green and ripe) the flower the stem and the root. Green bananas should be peeled off, cut into slices, dried and then made into fine powder. This can be used as bread or cake or boiled with milk and taken as barley or sago. In order to make "rooti" a little quantity of ordinary "atta" will have to be added to the banana-powder. The "rooti" thus made is very light and will be particularly liked by old people. Ripe bananas taken with hot milk is also good. Another preparation is "banana-honey." Take ripe banana two seers add quarter seer of lime, mix thoroughly and then tie up in a piece of cloth and hang it from a hook. Collect the dropping juice in a vessel. This is banana-honey. "Mocha" and "Thora" are also very useful.

"Jajnadumoor."—The fresh green fruits should be cut into slices, dried and then made into powder. "Haloca" made up by this powder is a delicious food. Or, the figs may be boiled in milk and then made into Halcoa with the addition of sugar. Fresh juice of the ripe fruits may also be taken. Powder of the seeds mixed with honey is also good for diabetes. It reduces sugar in the urine, and allays thirst. For this purpose, "sarbat" of the above powder may also be used. A kind of big figs, named "Anjira" sold by the up-country fruit sellers, may also be taken with hot milk in the morning.

BENEFICIAL BLACK PLUM.

"Kala-jam."—The black plum is very beneficial for the diabetic. The dried seed or stone of the fruit may be used for reducing the sugar in the urine. To allay the unquenchable thurst of diabetes, "sarbat" of the powdered seeds may be taken. Or, the juice of the ripe "jam" and of mangoes in equal parts may also be used.

"Amlaki."—When fresh ripe "Amlakis" are available, the raw juice (1-2 oz.) should be taken with honey. Otherwise, "amlaki-morabha" should be taken. The juice of the fresh fruit and ghee mixed together is a good restorative tonic. A "sharbat" prepared from fresh fruit with or without raisins and honey is a cooling drink.

"Deluka."—The small seeds called "bheta" are fried into "khai"; this is a light and easily digestible food and is good for diabetes. The stem may also be used as a vegetable.

## Bruening's Call For German Patriotism

### "SAVING THE FATHERLAND IN ITS GREAT DISTRESS" AS IDEAL

### GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S REJOINDER TO FASCIST LEADER

**The following summary published in the "New York Times" of the German Chancellor's defence of his 'regime' and statement of ideals underlying it makes interesting reading on the eve of the election of the new German President.**

**The famous German statesman analyses here the causes contributing to the crises of German economico-political life and outlines the future policy of reconstruction.**

After keeping silent for almost a week before responding, Chancellor Bruening replied to-day to Adolf Hitler's memorial explaining his refusal to support the proposal to prolong President von Hindenburg's term by act of the Reichstag.

In an incisive letter to Herr Hitler—published, Dr. Bruening says, "since for reasons with which I have no concern you published your memorial, I find myself forced to make my reply also accessible to the public"—the Chancellor scores the National Socialist leader's "constitutional" objection as resting on false premises and faultily reasoned.

He also repudiates Herr Hitler's political arguments as irrelevant and disclosing purely partisan instead of patriotic considerations.

"Whereas my suggestion in the matter of the Presidency was dictated exclusively by a non-partisan standpoint concerned only with the whole nation," Dr. Bruening writes, "you oppose to it exclusively from your partisan National Socialist view-point a dissertation on post-war developments, indulging in generalities and ignoring the most important events of that period.

TRUE DIAGNOSIS.

"I deplore this epilogue to our discussion, which was to serve great national task, but for the sake of truth must counter your theories by reference to the facts."

Adverting to Herr Hitler's declaration that he could not support a "system" that had brought about Germany's ruin, the Chancellor continues:

"I must decline to enter into a debate on catchwords wherein no one who realises the seriousness of a difficult task will take refuge.

"You refer the cause of Germany's distress to domestic political conditions, but it is almost universally accepted that a fact in foreign relations—the treaty of Versailles, with its political, economic and financial injustice and lack of reason—has been the cause of Germany's troubles, and also, to a great extent, the troubles of the world.

"In its first five years that treaty destroyed every attempt at reconstruction, convulsed the German monetary system and finally threatened even the united existence of the Reich and if this was saved it was only by the people holding together irrespective of parties.

"You slide by these facts just as from the standpoint of your ideology you summarily put the onus for Germany's present economic distress on the so-called system against which you art tilting. There, too, you close your mind to the facts.

CALL OF FATHERLAND.

"You have described my suggestion as the products of the fear of the 'system' of having it out with National Socialism, but that is not pertinent to my collaborators and me. Put at our posts by the confidence of the President of the Reich, we do our duty with our utmost strength. We know only one aim—saving the Fatherland in its great distress.

"On our success judgment is free, but our clear conscience is not to be impunged by anybody, and it gives us strength fearlessly to go the way pointed out by it. Thus we neither fear nor shun the German people's judgment on our measures."

Regarding Herr Hitler's contention that a change from the "existing system" would benefit Germany in her foreign relations, Dr. Bruening puts on the "Nazi" leader "the responsibility for attacking a Government determined to throw all its strength into the impending negotiations for bettering the position of the German people."

"You must know how the whole work of this Government has been dominated by foreign affairs, and you will not want to deny that success in foreign policy is partly conditioned by the solidarity with which a nation backs its negotiators," the Chancellor continues. "I can only deplore that in this critical juncture you do not yourself draw its self-evident inferences.

BRUENING'S DEFENCE.

"If, finally, you object to my entering into pourparlers with you from the viewpoint of morality, I can only reply that this is not the first time that I have discussed political problems with you. In addition, it was self-evident to me that in a question deeply concerning the whole nation I should also get in touch with the leader of the National Socialist Party on a constitutional issue."

Dr. Bruening declares that there was no idea of going beyond the constitutional provisions for the choice of the President and that no "re-election" by the Reichstag was contemplated. The intention, he asserts, was simply, "as clearly communicated to you, to have the term of office of a historic figure, the present President of the Reich, prolonged for a certain period by statutory enactment for the sake of the common good of the German people."

Such enactment, the Chancellor maintains, would be strictly constitutional, would in no way supersede the Constitution's provisions for the election of the President, and therefore could not make the Presidential office, as Herr Hitler had contended, subject to Parliamentary party configurations. Finally, Dr. Bruening points out, both the President and the Federal Council have the right to submit the Reichstag's act to a popular referendum.

Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the Graf Zeppelin, who, like President von Hindenburg, is a national figure in Germany ad heretofore has taken great care to stay out of party controversies, surprised a nation-wide radio audience to-night by a fierce attack on those who had prevented the success of Dr. Bruening's move for the prolongation of the President's term.

DR. ECKENER'S SUPPORT.

"Thus far I have abstained from political activity, but the events of the last weeks force me to break a self-imposed silence," Dr. Eckener said. "Have we Germans lost all political instinct? We are approaching the coming reparations negotiations, which will decide our fate. In such a moment it is the duty of all citizens to back up the Government without qualification. Yet it has been deemed advisabe to defeat the Chancellor formally in an action whose success was essential for his position at the reparations conference.

"It is hard to conceive that these men did not feel how clear and sure Dr. Bruening's insight in this question was. President von Hindenburg represents throughout the world one of the strongest moral factors in Germany.

"Constitutional considerations are given as the reason for the refusal. It is nothing but a comedy, but, unfortunately, in this comedy is buried the whole tragedy of our factious spirit."

HTLER'S HEROICS.

In a long speech to-night Adolf Hitler replied to Chancellor Bruening's letter with new attacks on the Government and predictions of its early downfall.

Whether the parties ruling Germany to-day wanted to quit or not did not matter, he said, as the National Socialists would make them quit and smash the whole German party system in order to build on its wreckage "the tower of the German nation."

Taking up the vindication of the Young Plan as a legal document by Premier Laval of France, Herr Hitler declared that it was a legal document only to those in office now, while the "Nazis" had never left any doubt that they did not recognise it.

A large meeting thundered applause to-night as Adolph Hitler replied to a statement in a letter from Chancellor Bruening that a Hitler Government could do no more than the present regime.

To Bruening's assertion that we could not have done differently, the answer is that his Government is only slowly beginning to do what we have been demanding for years," Herr Hitler said.

He declared that the German revolution was the origin of all the nation's ills and that the parties now in power must be brushed aside because they had aided and abetted that revolution.

"Bruening expects the Lausanne conference—if it happens at all—to bring alleviation from reparations," Herr Hitler continued. "If that's the idea, Lausanne never will happen."

His hearers cheered mightily when he advised the Chancellor to consult the country, saying, "If the Government says, 'We won't go,' we reply, 'We will throw you out as surg as I stand here.'"

## WOMEN PIRATES SPREAD TERROR

### Exploits Of An Amazon With Jewelled Sword

She is so tall, so well built and so graceful in her movements that a London or Paris dress designer would pay anything to secure her services as a mannequin, but—

Madame Li, the Cantonese Amazon, would scarcely think the job worth while. She prefers to be a pirate!

Legends have grown thick as autumn leaves about the mysterious personality of this female Captain Kidd, who commands a band of woman pirates infesting the China Seas.

Yesterday, however, I learned from Miss Marian Moore an Englishwoman just returned to London from an adventurous yachting tour off the coast of Cochin, China the real facts.

A blighted love romance, Miss Moore said, was the cause of it all. Madame Li's fiance was captured by bandits, held to ransome and when the ransom was not forthcoming, executed.

"From that hour, Madame Li swore vengeance against mankind," Miss Moore declared. "She organised her crew of pirate women and sailing in a ship which they stole, they now prowl about the seas in the neighbourhood of Hong Kong, striking fear into the hearts of both natives and foreigners.

"She is an amazing personality, this woman pirate. She wears flowing robes and carries a jewelled sword. But she very seldom uses the sword.

"Her tactics usually are to kidnap a wealthy man or woman from some pleasure yacht and hold them to ransom.

"Some of Madame's women followers wear breeches and high-legged hunter's boots. Others dress in European women's clothes with short skirts and silk stockings.

"It was off the coast of Saigon that we encountered Madame Li's band. We had put in on our yacht for a day or two, and I wanted to engage a Chinese maid.

"I did engage one—but we eventually discovered that she was in league with Madame Li and was friendly with some Chinese men we had among our crew.

"Late that night, as we were cruising around preparatory to making away, we found that the little maid, Ah Sin, and her men friends were concoeting a plot to throw us into the power of the women pirates.

"We discovered the plot just in time. In the distance we saw Madame Li's famous junk approaching, and, if we had not been prepared in time, we might have been boarded and made prisoners!

"The pirates' method of boarding a ship is to hook on their junk with great poles which have hooks attached to them. They come alongside with these poles, and before you know where you are they are swarming about on the deck.

"We spotted Madame Li herself standing up on the deck of her junk, stately as a queen, and holding her naked sword on her shoulder just as a man would hold a rifle.

Then we made off at full speed, pursued by the junk. We ran into a typhoon and our yacht was nearly wrecked, but we escaped unhurt.

"Terrible tales of the tortures inflicted by this outlaw woman on her prisoners are told in Hong Kong.

"But there is another story told, too, of how she captured a wealthy young American and, because she said he bore a striking resemblance to her lost lover, she treated him with the greatest knidness and set him free.

## METHOD IN MURDER

### The Gangster Style

Fresh from his acquittal on the Harlem baby-killing charge, Vincent Coll, the 23-year-old New York gang leader, was shot down by his enemies in a drug-store telephone booth this morning.

Coll, who had been married only a month, had incurred the bitter hatred of Dutch Schultz, the Bronx "Beer Baron."

A moment after Coll entered the booth a high-powered car drew up at the door of the shop. Three men stepped out.

The next moment there was the staccato clatter of bullets shattering the glass, and a stream of lead was pumped into Coll. —"Daily Herald."

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## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

The Rotary Club of Bombay: Annual meeting and election of officers. Mongini's Restaurant, 1-30.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m.

Bombay Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 3.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half yearly general meeting. Club House, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 5.

Maha Shivratri: Hindu Holiday.

Banks Closed.

S.S. "Ranchi" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Spring Meeting, Second Day.

Festival Concert of Massed Bands and Voices in aid of Bombay Hospitals. "Gateway of India", Apollo Bunder, 9-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon, selection of Gramophone records; 9-20 p.m.—a dramatic playlette: domestic dissemblings. The "Menace a Trois" of Indian life (in Canarese) by Mr. T. P. Kailasam.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—Clan Line steamer "Clanmacphee" left the Suez on the evening of the 26th instant. Steamer "Clanmachphine" left Liverpool on the morning of the 27th instant.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on February 27 and is due to arrive on March 10 via Colombo.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Strathaird" with the Mails from London of 13th instant arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Thursday the 3rd March.

The "Straithaird" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 10 a.m. on the following day.

MUNICIPAL CO-OP. INSTITUTE:—Mr. Syed Miran Mahomed Shah, will preside at the special meeting of the "Bombai Tenants' Welfare Institute", to be held in the Improvement Trust Hall, Esplanade Road, near Queen's Statute, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni will speak on "Benefits to Government by promoting Municipal Co-operative Institute, to develop progressive Co-operative concerns in the Bombay Presidency by Non-Official efforts."


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# Mr. Wiles On Mission To Delhi

## HINDU-MUSLIM COMBINE AGAINST FINANCE BILL?

### "Cut" Motion Defeated In Bombay Council

After sending Bill No. 1 of 1932, which embodied triple taxes in one bill, to the Select Committee, the members of the Bombay Legislative Council are now busy considering what attitude they should take in regard to Bill No. 2 of 1932, which is meant to extend certain provisions relating to intestate and testamentary succession of the Indian Succession Act of 1925 in its application to the presidency of Bombay to certain communities.

The Hindu and Muslim members intend opposing this Bill, which will come up shortly, as it affects the interests of both these communities.

MR. WILES TO DELHI.

The Finance Secretary of the Bombay Government, Mr. G. Wiles has gone to Delhi to place the views of the Government of Bombay before the Federal Finance Committee.

Mr. Wiles will also ask for the refund of a part of the income-tax collected in Bombay presidency on the ground that the Central Government collects every year a substantial amount from the Bombay presidency.

REVISION OF MESTON SETTLEMENT.

In regard to the Federal Finance Committee before whom Mr. Wiles proposes to place the case of Government of Bombay, it is understood, that he would press for the revision of the Meston Settlement. If this settlement is not revised, as the Hon. Sir G.B. Pradhan, Finance Member, has already struck a note of warning in his Budget Speech that there is no hope of balancing the Budget of the Government of Bombay in the next five years.

CUT MOTION DEFEATED.

PLEA FOR GRANTS TO LOCAL BODIES.

It was another dull day when the Bombay Legislative Council discussed on Monday a number of cut questions, but the Budget demands were passed all the same, either because the movers of the cut motions were not present or even if present, they did not press for the motions and withdrew. Only in one case, the cut motion was discussed to the end, but was defeated. One motion for the reduction of grant was withdrawn after being discussed for an hour and a half.

CUT IN PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. V.N. Jog (Dharwar), moved to reduce by Rs. 5 lacs the total demand of Rs. 94,31,000 under the head of Civil Works. Mr. Jog criticised the growing expenditure of the Public Works Department and said that there was room for drastic reduction. He suggested a cut of Rs. 1 lac and a-half in the establishment charges and Rs. 2 lacs in "plants and tools."

Mr. C.M. Lane (Secretary to Government, Public Works Department), said that the Government had already made reductions by giving effect to the suggestions of Mr. Shah, Deputy Accountant General, and there was no room for further reductions.

CUT MOTION LOST.

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah (General Member) pointed out that the works of the P.W.D. were spread over the whole presidency, and if the establishment was further curtailed, it would not be possible for the staff to cover the whole area. The Government, he said, had already made a cut of Rs. 8 lacs in the establishment charges and Rs. 1 and a-half lacs under the head of "tools and plants." He asked the House to wait till the whole question was fully considered by the Committee and he assured the Councillors that any suggestions that they might offer to that Committee would be very carefully considered.

On being put to vote Mr. Jog's motion was lost, and the original demand was agreed to.

The Hon. Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed (Minister for Education), then made a demand for Rs. 362,000 under the head of "Industries" (transferred).

NEED FOR INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE.

Rao Saheb P.D. Kulkarni (Poona District) moved a cut of Rs. 100 to raise a general debate on the Department of Industries from the grant of Rs. 15,603 under the head of "Expenditure, in connection with the Committee of the Directors for Industrial and Technical Schools."

Rao Bahadur R.R. Kale (Bombay University), supported the cut motion and said the Committee for the direction of industries was appointed in 1913, when there was no Director of Industries. As now there was the Director of Industries, there was no justification to continue the Committee.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed in reply said that there was an attempt to abolish the Industries' Department altogether and he fought hard to retain it. It was, therefore, his duty to see that the department was efficiently run for the money spent on it. The whole question was technically considered by the Government, and the suggestions of the Hon. Members would be carefully considered.

The cut motion was, therefore, withdrawn.

GRANTS TO LOCAL BODIES.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik (Surat District) then moved a cut of Rs. 500 from the total demand of Rs. 366,500 under the head of "Industries."

Mr. Naik urged the Government to give grants to the local bodies for the encouragement of handloom and cottage industries. He said in Japan there were 160,000 handlooms financed by Government to encourage cottage industries and on that line, the Government should advance grants here to peasants for cottage industries.

Syed Miran Shah (Hyderabad), also supported the cut motion and pointed out the conditions in Sind where handlooms and cottage industries such as carpets, embroidery and woollen articles suffered because there was nobody to direct them to find market for them.

At this stage, the Council rose for the day.

## FOR REVISION OF MESTON AWARD

### Bombay Finance Secretary's Move

Mr. G. S. Wiles Secretary to Bombay Government, Finance Department, left for Delhi last week end to give evidence before the Federal Finance Sub-Committee.

It is understood Mr. Wiles will urge for the revision of Meston Award. He will place before the Committee, Bombay Government's views on the Income-Tax question.

ENGLISH MAILS:—The P. and O. Mail steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from Bombay of the 20th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 p.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.


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## LOYALISTS FORGE AHEAD!

### "Complete Lull In Congress Activities" Says Director Of Information

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

An almost complete lull in open Congress activities continues in the mofussil districts. The Excise auctions have been completed without interference in a number of districts, and better prices have been realised than last year. A noticeable feature of the present situation has been the number of meetings that have been held in various districts throughout the Presidency, including Gujarat in support of Government and in advocacy of the constitutional proposals which are now being drafted. These meetings have been largely attended by all classes of the community, and the speakers have been equally representative.

## PARSI INJURED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

### Car Collides With Lorry And Tram

Mr. Dhanjibhai Batliwala, a well-known Parsi of Bombay, was injured in a motor car accident which occurred at Parel opposite the B. E. S. High School on Monday. The car was brand new and was badly damaged as result of the accident.

The Mohamedan driver of the car was also injured. The car collided with a tram and a lorry. It appears that car No. W 1973 was being driven along the road towards the J. J. Hospital. A lorry was also proceeding in the same direction ahead of the car. Hearing the horn of the driver of the rear vehicle the lorry driver signalled the other to pass and moved over to the left of the road.

AVOIDING A CYCLIST.

Just at the moment a cyclist happened to cross the path of the lorry, and the driver was obliged to swerve slightly. In doing so the front wheel of the lorry struck the side of the car and the force of the impact sent the car across the tram line. A tram car coming in the opposite direction collided with the car and dragged it to some distance.

Mr. Dhanjibhai Batliwala the occupant of the car who was injured was treated by Dr. Cooper for his injuries.

## LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. MAY.

| | New York, Feb. 29. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 7.07 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 7.01 |
| Difference | —.06 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 6.98 |
| Difference | —.09 |
| Broach Expectations | Rs. 723 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. MAY.

| | Liverpool, Feb. 29. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 5.50 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 5.47 |
| Difference | —.03 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 5.46 |
| Difference | —.04 |

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

| | London, Feb. 29. |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 19 3/4 |
| Difference | Unchanged |
| Silver Forward | 19 7/8 |
| Difference | —1 anna |
| Market:—America Sold. | |

BOMBAY MARKET.

| | Bombay, Feb. 29. |
|---|---|
| Silver Magh | 58 10 0 |
| Silver Fagan | 59 14 0 |
| Gold Magh | 29 1 0 |
| Gold Fagan | 29 1 6 |

## STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES. Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

| | New York, Feb. 29. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing | 3.48 1/2 |
| To-day's Closing | 3.49 |
| Difference | plus 1/2 |

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

| | London, Feb. 29. |
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| Previous Closing | 3.48 1/2 |
| To-day's Opening | 3.48 7/8 |
| To-day's Closing | 3.48 3/8 |
| Difference | plus 1/8 |

# Harvey-Nariman Case Re-Echo

## UNSATISFACTORY OFFICIAL REPLY TO INTERPELLATION

(From A Correspondent).

To a question by Mr. S.S. Talani, M.L.C., in the Bombay Legislative Council on 19th February, 1932 regarding the "Complaints lodged by Mr. K.F. Nariman and another against Mr. Harvey (Development Department Officer) and another," the General Member replied:

"Government are satisfied there is no case for prosecution."

It is a well known fact that enormous amounts of Public Funds have been squandered in the ill-fated Development Department, so it is more important that the public should be satisfied whether there is "A case for prosecution or not," than the Government themselves who cannot sit in judgment in this matter in which officials are involved as the accused party. It is therefore thought advisable to put up comparative statements for the information of the public showing the procedure which ought to have been followed and which is not followed either intentionally or unintentionally.

CHARGES.

Conspiracy to cheat and cheating and abetment and misappropriation and criminal breach of trust of Public Funds, Sections 120-B, 417, 403, 408 and 107 I.P.C.

(1) After due deliberations, public criticisms and suggestions from several engineers, a plan for a model chawl was prepared by Mr. Harvey. Such a chawl was constructed departmentally and an opening ceremony by the then Governor was performed in about 1920-21. It was decided finally to build all such chawls departmentally.

Major Parselle, a friend of Mr. Harvey who was then serving as an Executive Engineer in the Colaba Land Scheme, another branch of the Development Department paid several visits in company with Mr. Harvey and inquired into the details of construction of these chawls.

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(2) However, shortly after 1.e. about 1922 Mr. Harvey suddenly gives up the idea of continuing the works departmentally and recommends the Government to carry on the same by private contracts. Government sanctions this proposal. Public tenders were invited to construct chawls on departmental design, or to submit an alternative design "without materially changing the space or area of rooms or chawl as a whole" and tender quotation for such a new design.

Major Parselle resigns from the Government service about the same time, starts a firm of Building Contractors called the Bombay Concrete Construction Company with a capital of 3 lacs of rupees, subscribed by all the partners of the said company except himself. Major Parselle was to have his share of profits to be 50 per cent, but on condition that he should secure for the company Rs. 10 lacs of work within six months, failing which the company may be dissolved, at will, by a previous notice of three months.

* * *

(3) Under a certain rule tenders were not given to all, but only to a few selected and approved contractors of solid financial capacity and efficiency. Hence it was expected that the lowest tenderer should get the contract.

Major Parselle's company received contract work for 80 chawls out of 121 to be built at Worli, through strong recommendation of Mr. Harvey, even though he stood fourth on the list of tenders, the difference of quotations between the lowest selected tender and himself being Rs. 13,000 per chawl or about 10 1/2 lacs for all the chawls.

* * *

(4) No other contractor except Mr. Parselle submitted an alternative design, the only difference in construction from the departmental design being a new type of floor design and chuhlah construction, etc. Curiously enough this alternative design did not comply with one essential condition, namely: the "area of the chawl was very materially reduced." Departmental chawl area being 5346 sq. ft., the new designed chawl covered 5028 sq. ft. only, i.e. 318 sq. ft. less in area.

In recommending the higher quoted tender of Major Parselle's Company, Mr. Harvey reported to the Government that he had gone through the calculations and plans with Mr. Parselle and considered the design to be superior, but refrained from making it clear to the Government that the new designed chawl area was materially less than the departmental design, thus leading the Government to believe that the revised design is of the same area as the one asked to tender for. So Major Parselle's company derived a further indirect profit of Rs. 5,000 per chawl or Rs. 4 lacs for 80 chawls.

(5) Besides the Superintending Engineer it is the regular duty of his subordinate officers to inspect and supervise the works.

At a later stage the subordinate staff was banned from doing their inspection duties and the works were allowed to be proceeded and finished without proper supervision.

(6) It was stipulated in the contract to finish 80 chawls within a fixed period, failing which a penalty was to be exacted.

The Bombay Concrete Construction Company finished the chawls much behind stipulated time yet no penalty was imposed.

(7) Material District, a branch of the Development Department, whose function was to provide requisite materials to contractors at fixed scheduled rates, whenever required, supplied iron bars and rods at the then market rate of Rs. 200 per ton and wires of 3/16" diameter or less at Rs. 375 per ton. A piece of iron rod should be taken as wire and charged at Rs. 375 per ton, as distinctly explained and determined in the India Office specification leaflet according to which the department had actually recovered the required amount from Major Parselle's company.

Major Parselle, at a certain stage demanded a refund of Rs. 175 per ton for the total quantity of wires he received from the Department. This claim was unjust and in spite of a strong adverse report from the Executive Engineer and in contravention of the India Office specification, Mr. Harvey recommended to the Government to sanction the unfair claim. In the recommendation report, strange to say, Mr. Harvey misquoted the India Office specification, wrongly alleging that these wires were also to be supplied at Rs. 200 per ton. Thus Major Parselle's Company had a further wrongful gain to the tune of some thousands of rupees.

(8) After the works are completed a final bill is prepared by the staff of the Superintending Officer which is checked and rechecked by the superintending Officer.

During the proceedings of the Harvey-Nariman case, Mr. Nariman exposed an instance of gross negligence in which the department paid to the contractors about Rs. 14,000 for a certain item in the bill instead of a sum of Rs. 1,440. This amount was actually got back by the department from the contractors.

After perusing the above summary of the statement which was lodged in the Dadar Police Court to prosecute Mr. Harvey and his friend Major Parselle, the public are requested to pronounce a judgment whether there is any case for prosecution or not. More so because immense public funds have been wasted and wrongly appropriated.

## BOMBAY ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

who was in charge of the shop was arrested by the police.

The accused did not participate in the proceedings. The Magistrate found the accused guilty under the section and awarded the above mentioned sentence.

Another man who was arrested while selling copies of the "Navajivan" earlier in the afternoon on Sunday was also tried by the same Magistrate. He was charged for the same offence and found guilty. The Magistrate gave him six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default, one month's further imprisonment.

## SUNDAY'S SUBARBAN ARRESTS

### Flag Salutation Sequel

(From Our Correspondent)

VILLE PARLE, Feb. 29.

A posse of Vile Parle Police raided the house of Mr. Indravadan last night and confiscated some "Swadeshi" leaflets. Two inmates were arrested and removed to the Bandra lock-up.

Mr. Bhagvantrao J. Mahatre, the 'dictator' of the Upanagar Camp was arrested on Sunday morning after the flag salutation. Three volunteers were arrested in the evening for leading a procession.

FATHERS TO PAY.

Fathers of two Ghansoli youths were fined Rs. 10 each for their son's leading Prabhat Feris.

The 'dictator' of Chembur with two volunteers was arrested on Sunday morning sequel to flag salutation.

## GOND SEVA MANDAL!

### Father Elwin Starts New Work Among the Gonds In C. P.

Father Elwin has started a small Ashram for social uplift work among the Gonds in the village of Karanjia, among the hills and forests of the Mandla District of the Central Provinces.

It is hoped that in time this may develop into a "Gond Seva Mandal" on the lines of the well-known work for the Bhils of Panch Mahals, organised by Mr. Amrilal Thakkar. The Ashram, which consists at present of a mud-hut and a mud-chapel, bare of furniture, in which the members try to live as close to the people as possible, is in the charge of Brother Shamrao, who was one of those who accompanied Mahatma Gandhi and his party on their return journey from England to India. The address is Ashram of St. Francis, Karanjia P. O., District Mandla.

SOCIAL & PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended the prize distribution of the School of Art on Monday.

Lieut. Commander Sir August Cayzer, Sir Charlton Harrison Lt. Colonel H. W. MacCarthy O'Leary and Mr. D. MacLachlan dined at Government House, Bombay, on Monday.


NOTE TO BOMBAY'S PRESIDENCY FATHERS.
THIS WEEK'S ISSUE OF THE BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS SHOWING AT THE "CAPITOL" CONTAINS FIRST PICTURES TO REACH BOMBAY OF THE SUKKUR BARRAGE OPENING BY H. E. THE VICEROY.
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LOYALTY
TRADITIONS
IRON NERVES
STIRRING DRAMA
TINGLING ROMANCE
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
SHIPMATES
Produced in Co-operation with the UNITED STATES' NAVY
The First Starring Picture of
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
WITH
DOROTHY JORDAN
CLIFF EDWARDS
ALSO A DOGVILLE COMEDY.
Plans Open. Book Now.



EXTRA SHOW TO-DAY AT 1 P.M.
For Schools At Reduced Prices.
THE RIALTO
TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 AND 10 p.m.
THE MOST EXCITING PICTURE EVER FILMED!
EAST of BORNEO
EAST of BORNEO
MORE ANIMALS THAN NOAH'S ARK!
SEE
A WHITE WOMAN'S TREK OF
9,000 MILES
FOR THE MAN SHE LOVES!
NOTHING CAN HOLD YOU BACK
FROM BOOKING YOUR SEATS NOW AT
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie-House
FOR THE STAR ATTRACTION.
NEXT SATURDAY
NORMA SHEARER
IN CLARENCE BROWN'S
A FREE SOUL
THE DRAMA OF A WOMAN WHO WANTED TO TASTE ALL LIFE!
with
LIONEL BARRYMORE
CLARK GABLE.

# THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1932.


## SATISFY THE PUBLIC, TOO!

To the question put to him in the Legislative Council, whether Government had refused to sanction a prosecution of Mr. Harvey, of Development Department notoriety, at the instance of Messrs. K. F. Nariman and S. M. Surveyor, Sir Gulam Hussain Hidyatullah replied in the affirmative and added, "Government are satisfied that there is no case for a prosecution." This is a very surprising decision and requires to be amplified. The public would like to know whether the satisfaction of Government in regard to the matter is the result of the submission of the whole of the facts and the grounds on which the complaint is based to the accredited and responsible legal advisers to the Government.

We put this question bluntly because we have carefully perused the complaint drawn up by Messrs. K. F. Nariman and S. M. Surveyor and it appears to us that the facts disclosed for a prosecution are such that no magistrate could reject the complaint on its merits if it were placed before him, and that amply sufficient grounds exist for a prosecution on the charges of "conspiracy to cheat and cheating, abetment, misappropriation and criminal breach of trust of public funds, sections 120B, 417, 403, 408 and 107 I.P.C." There is, we hold a very strong prima facie case on facts which do not remain to be proved but have already been exposed and proved in a court of law.

Sir Gulam Hussain tells us the Government are satisfied that there is no case for prosecution We agree with the correspondent, whose letter appears on another page, that this does not meet all the requirements of a matter in which the taxpayers of the Presidency have a very strong interest. It cannot be disposed of in this offhand manner with the jejune announcement that the Government are satisfied. The public also require to be satisfied and as long as the facts of the whole of this discreditable story are there the public will not be satisfied with the mere *ipse dixit* of the Government.

If there is any hope in the minds of the members of the Government that this scandal can be finally buried we must assure them that there is no likelihood of that hope being fulfilled by attempts to dispose of the matter in this arbitrary and autocratic fashion. It may be convenient for the Government to have an unsavoury matter of this kind consigned to oblivion but in the public interest it is in the last degree undesirable. The Presidency finances would not be in the deplorable condition we see to-day, if it had not been for the recklessness with which the operations of the Development Department were embarked upon and the criminal extravagance which were the feature of its operations until the scandal became too great for public toleration even in a country where the checks on official folly and misdoing are so weak and inadequate that the public are usually obliged to remain the helpless spectators of abuses they are powerless to prevent. The suspicion is common in the public mind that corruption was going hand-in-glove with reckless extravagance in these enterprises which have helped to bring about our present insolvent condition and cripple the progress of the province for a generation—at a moderate estimate. It is not good enough, when facts come to light which strongly suggest that this suspicion is well-founded and fix it in one specific instance on particular individuals, to be told merely that Government are satisfied that there is no case for prosecution.

It is the duty of Government to satisfy the public that they have reasonable ground for their own satisfaction, which, without some further information as to the advice which has led them to this surprising conclusion, the public will be inclined to doubt Unless they are able to convince the public, and we take leave to doubt their ability to do so, that there are unchallengable legal grounds for holding that there is no case for a prosecution, an imperative duty rests upon them to raise the embargo which is laid upon the prosecution of public servants without Government sanction. There should be no ground for suspicion in the public mind that Government are too ready to protect their officials in matters of this kind and it is essential that such charges of corruption should be investigated with all the rigour possible, in order that public funds may be protected in the future from outrageous ramp of the kind which the revelations in the Harvey-Nariman case suggest were shamelessly carried on in this instance.

## Future Of Ireland

The Irish elections have brought about the most interesting situation in that country that has arisen since the inauguration of the Free State. It is practically certain now that the Cosgrave Government can no longer continue in office. Of the 146 seats so far filled out of 153, the Government Party has secured only 58 against 68 captured by the Republicans, who thus form the largest individual party. Mr Cosgrave will undoubtedly get more or less steady support from the Independents and Farmers who number 15 and probably also from two Independent Labour members. On the other hand, seven Labour members are expected to come to some sort of understanding with the dominant party, which, not having an absolute majority, cannot afford to spurn the little Labour group. Thus the Republicans can count upon a majority of five votes, which is expected to be slightly increased but in no case decreased by the results of the seven outstanding elections. It is almost certain therefore, that Mr. Cosgrave will go out of office and that Mr. De Valera will replace him with a small and precarious majority.

This small majority must mean much. Even if it were larger and more certain, Mr. De Valera would soon appreciate the limitations of responsible office. His election pledges include not merely a larger measure of political freedom for Ireland but also more prosperity through a policy of protection and the cancellation of the land annuities payable to England under the Treaty. Mr. De Valera is much too wary a politician to subordinate the last two issues to the first and press that too far all at once. Though one of his colleagues lays special emphasis on "complete freedom for Ireland", he declares at the same time that the complete freedom is to be won by "peaceful and constructive methods" "without raising the gun to brother Irishmen."

The Republican Party's election pledge itself is limited for the present to the abolition of the Oath of Allegiance to the Crown. It is felt by many in Britain that the raising of this issue now is not a breach of the Irish Treaty and it seems that Parliament will not object to the modification or the abolition of the Oath. Friction, if there should be any, is more likely to arise on the more real economic issues. Mr. De Valera's probable triumph with regard to the Oath of Allegiance will undoubtedly be a feather in his cap and may bring to his party the support of many farmers in the execution of his economic policy. The question of land annuities may hang fire for some time, unless both sides agree to refer it to some kind of arbitration or to accept the verdict of a competent Court. But a battle royal may be expected on the issue of protective tariffs. If Ireland follows the same policy as do the English Tories, the latter cannot justly complain. When tariff walls are raised against England, England may threaten retaliation. But it is not easy, nor is it necessary, to speculate about future developments on this issue. Only, Mr. De Valera may be trusted not to throw away lightheartedly the advantage he has won after a long struggle.

Irish politics in the near future will, for obvious, reasons, be watched with much interest by Indians. Both India and Ireland are intensely anxious to safeguard complete national freedom. But India is racially, culturally, economically, linguistically and otherwise so much more different from England than Ireland that any formula that may be found to define the relations between Ireland and Britain may not precisely suit the relations between India and England. One can only hope that the strained relations between Ireland and England and between India and England will soon give place to settled agreement.

## UNDESIRABLE THREATS

Dr. Ambedkar is shocked at Mr. Rajah's change of views in favour of joint electorates. His plans, perhaps, have been more upset than he would care to admit. Hence his threat of "a permanent breach between us and a war against ourselves." We see no occasion for a war, unless we are to take it that what Dr. Ambedkar says must be law, that he is privileged to change his views but not his colleagues and that any opposition to his latest views must mean a permanent breach and a war.

Mr. Rajah had better reason to be shocked at Dr. Ambedkar's change of views after the latter had declared himself in favour of joint electorates at the Nagpur session of the All-India Conference of the Depressed Classes. But Mr. Rajah does not declare war upon his colleagues. If many persons of his community follow his lead in favour of joint electorates, it will be because they recognise the merits of the system, not only in safeguarding the political rights of their community but also in removing their greatest social handicap, the curse of untouchability. They fear, and not without reason, that separate electorates, however advantageous to extreme communalists, will only tend to isolate the "Depressed Classes" all the more from the caste Hindus. Those who are really anxious to put an end to untouchability and to claim absolute equality with caste Hindus should welcome a reaction among the "Depressed Classes" in favour of joint electorates. If Dr. Ambedkar cannot persuade himself to agree with his co-workers, he should at least reason with them and attempt an adjustment of conflicting views. Threats of a permanent breach and open war are not helpful to a solution of present difficulties.

The attempt to jockey his community into believing that it is not open to them to discuss with the Franchise Committee the question of electorates, that the question is even "outside the terms of reference of the Committee, is more reprehensible. "Simply say that you refuse to discuss it" is his advice to his friends whom he expects simply to sign the model answers, prepared by himself, to the Franchise Committee's questionnaire. The questionnaire itself makes it clear that the question of electorates is an open one. Indeed it could not be otherwise. Any attempt to smother discussion on the question in any community is a disservice to the community. Mr. G. A. Gavai, M.L.C., General Secretary, All-India Depressed Classes Association and member of the C. P. Provincial Franchise Committee, to whom Dr. Ambedkar gives the advice "simply to refuse to discuss it" has done well to issue a statement to his community pointing out that it is "very misleading" to say that the Franchise Committee "cannot discuss the question of the system of electorates with individuals or associations that submit memoranda to it." He rightly advises the "Depressed Classes" associations "to send in their own views with reference to their own provinces irrespective of model answers prepared by others."

# 14 YEARS OF RECONSTRUCTION

## Soviet's Astonishing Progress

(BY A. AZIZ AZAD.)

MOSCOW, February 6.

**In a series of articles on "fourteen years of industrial and cultural reconstruction in U. S. S. R.", Mr. A. Aziz, Azad, our correspondent in Moscow, analyses the phenomenal advance in agriculture and industrial technique Soviet Russia has achieved. We publish below the first of these articles. It gives a graphic picture of agricultural reconstruction with the introduction of "collective" farming.**

Rural economy of the Tzarist Russia with its primitive technique and persecution of peasants suffered further loss from the world war and civil strife. As a consequence of mobilisation, peasants left in masses the tilling of the soil and participated in the war. Decline in production and imports of agricultural machinery from abroad caused considerable drop in the cultivated area which in its turn diminished the harvest and number of livestock. Both of them began to decrease rapidly.

**HUGE DECLINE.**

In 1917 the cultivated area of Russia decreased by one-fifth of the pre-war level and it kept on decreasing during the period of Civil War and foreign intervention. In 1921 a new blow was caused to agriculture, which had just begun to recover. A huge part of the U.S.S.R., the entire Middle and Lower Volga districts, were affected by draught. It is not surprising, therefore, that the cultivated area of U.S.S.R. in 1922 was equal only to 70 per cent. of what it was before the revotlun in 1913. Catastrophic was the decrease in the cultivation of the 'technical' crops, sugar beet, cotton, flax, etc. In 1922 the crop of cotton was only 10 per cent. while that of sugar beet 57 per cent., in comparison with the pre-war crop of the same kind. The same was the condition of cattle breeding in the Soviet.

**WHAT 1925 ACHIEVED.**

Notwithstanding all the above mentioned unfavourable factors, the struggle of Soviet Russia for recovery of agriculture resulted in 1925 in securing rapid advance. The crop in that year reached nine-tenth of the pre-war level. The process of reconstruction beginning from 1925 steadily advanced, so much so that the area sown under crops in 1927 reached 115,200,000 hectars, quite close to the pre-war level of 116,700,000 hectars in 1913.

This phase of recovery of agriculture completed a new period in reconstruction. The Government realised that the time had come when the agricultural industry of U.S.S.R. must be rebuilt on an advanced "social and technical" basis, but the process was difficult. The obstacle lay in the fact that the farms were divided and split into millions of individual and small units. The fragmented soil was unable to adopt the modern agro-technique. The peasant was unable to adopt the complicated agricultural machinery for quick use nor would he agree to up-to-date methods of tilling the land.

**SHARP CHANGE IN POLICY.**

Hence the sharp change in policy. The Soviet found itself unable to increase its products to such high limits as were necessary to meet the rapidly increasing demand of industry for the raw materials and of the population for agricultural products. It is natural, therefore, that in the rural economy of U.S.S.R. a sharp change in policy was made in 1928-'29. Huge farms were created by uniting small ones. This change resulted in building up consolidated State farms and organising "Collective" farms.

**SIX THOUSAND TRACTORS AT WORK.**

The grain producing State farms, organised on the basis of modern technique, proved themselves in a short period ideal factories of grain. At the present time the grain factories possess tractors with more than 500,000 H.P. During 1930 1,600 combined machines were at work on Russian fields. The number was raised to 6,000 in 1931.

**PHENOMENAL GROWTH.**

The growth of the grain factories can be well illustrated by the following figures: during 1928-'29 grain factories cultivated 158,000 hectars of land, during 1929-'30 1,000,000 hectars and in 1930-'31 3,500,000 hectars. How important is the part of the grain factories in agricultural economy of the Soviet can be judged by the fact that in 1930 the crop was equal to 50,000,000 'puds' (1 pud is equal to 40 pounds). During 1931 there were 190 grain and rice producing factories. Some of them are of huge proportions like "Gigantic" with 178,600 hectars, Kuban grain factory, 79,300 hectars, Preazov grain factory, 77,400 hectars, Chichin grain factory 68,200 hectars, the experimental grain factory "Verblud" 65,700 hectars, etc.

**POPULAR WITH THE PEASANTRY.**

Great is the success which has been attained in the field of "collectivisation" of agriculture in U.S.S.R. The very first period of "collectivisation" proved to the peasantry the immense advantage which large scale farming has over the small individual farming. During 1929-'30 the average income of a peasant in the "collective" was one and a half more than that of an individual peasant. It is not surprising therefore, that the collective movement which in the beginning was vehemently opposed has become popular in U.S.S.R. and more than 62 per cent. of all the peasantry or 80,000,000 persons have already joined the "collective" farms.

**ASTONISHING YIELD.**

Still greater was the tempo in the growth of the crop of the "collective" farms. In 1928 the area under crop in the "collectives" was equal to 2,000,000 hectars but the area under autumn crop alone in 1930 was 30,000,000 hectars. It shows that the estimates of the Five-Years plan for collectivisation for the last year have exceeded expectation by one and a half over 1930. During 1930-'31 the area under crops in the collective farms made another jump, in the spring alone they sowed 58,000,000 hectars. In general the collective farms reaped an area of no less than 90,000,000 hectars during 1930-'31.

(To Be Continued.)

# Notes of the Day

**Nothing Doing.**

Japan's intentions to secure peace are well-known. Did not Mr. Yoshizawa, her Foreign Minister, declare in a statement the "Times" published in mail week that his country took recourse to arms simply as a kind of "police action" against China and also because there was "an insulting article about the Imperial family in the Kuomintang organ"? If only the Chinese cease protesting with the help of armed troops and air raids against the noble action of Japan in preparing Manchuria for "self-government" and ridding China of "bandits," the Tokyo Government will be only too glad to withdraw Japanese troops from China. But the Celestials are obstinate. Therefore, in order to teach these children to behave themselves, more reinforcements are to be sent from Tokyo, and no guarantee can be given, say the Japanese naval authorities at Shanghai, that these reinforcements "will not land in the Settlement." In the Shanghai Club they can put this amazing stuff in their pipes and smoke it.

**A Lively Affair.**

The present Presidential election campaign, says a Reuter's message from Berlin, is the "most critical" ever held in the history of the German Republic. That history is not lengthy, the Republic being a post-war phenomenon but to the staid and law-abiding Teutonic mind it is bound to appear full of unpleasant and uncomfortable detail. The unpleasantness and the discomfort show signs of gathering volume. The election is a lively affair. Non-violence is at a discount with a number of German electors. Broken heads in Berlin, charges on crowds by the police, armed with truncheons, followed by 120 arrests are notable items in the "preliminary skirmishes" of the first day. Now that Herr Professor Hitler has intimated in a letter to President Hindenburg that he is not "an Austrian deserter" but a most worthy fellow who served in the army as a volunteer for five years, in the eyes of all true and good Nazis, his patriotism must not be in doubt, and woe to the fatheads who refuse to regard him as the Saviour of the Fatherland!

**Reactionary Suggestions.**

The Deccan Merchants' Association has thought it worthwhile to submit a representation to the Franchise Committee in connection with the questionnaire issued by the Committee. The Association asks for more special representation for Commerce and Industry and is generally in favour of retaining the present representation for special interests. As regards the general franchise, the Association, disagreeing with the Nehru Report, gratuitously assumes that "the introduction of adult franchise is not feasible" and is content with enfranchising 25 per cent. of the population, thus keeping within the limits allowed by the Federal Structure Committee. Though it does not follow the lead of the All-India Women's Conference in demanding adult franchise, it expresses a pious hope that a "sufficient number of able women should be forthcoming to take their seats in the Legislatures". The attitude of the Association is the reverse of democratic enough. But for that very reason its reactionary suggestions may be appreciated by the Franchise Committee and may be cited against the evidence of those who advocate a wide and democratic franchise.

**Want It Both Ways.**

Do Europeans approve of racial discrimination in India under Swaraj? "That depends," says Mr. Benthall in effect to the Consultative Committee. If the discrimination is in their favour, they certainly would have it. For instance, they would insist on the maintenance of their existing rights in India in regard to criminal trials. But as regards discrimination in favour of Indian national industries, why, certainly the Europeans would be indignant at the very thought of discrimination, racial or national. They want it both ways.

**A Belated Statement.**

The office-bearers of the "Labour Congress" Reception Committee have now published a duly audited statement of accounts of the Labour Session of 1929. The long delay in the publication is stated to be mainly due to responsible office-bearers having been in jail from May 1930 to March 1931. The subsequent delay is said to be due to "the disposal of the materials being held up on account of depression in the market," which is not a quite satisfactory reason for the delay. Labour organisations need to be both prompt and efficient in all their activities.

## "IN UNHAPPY PORTUGAL"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the "Bombay Chronicle" issues of Friday, the 26th and Saturday, the 27th instant, one Mr. J. Varella Rodrigues, whose name gives the impression that he is a Portuguese citizen, published two articles entitled "In Unhappy Portugal" and "Portugal's Perilous Finance."

As the two articles are written in such a spirit of hatred, exaggeration and mischief that everyone who has not a "mediaeval and conservative mentality" can understand that their author has been led by some occult and untold purposes, I am not to discuss his allegations although I can easily prove that they have no foundation. The only thing I can say is that they are a tissue of offensive and malicious misrepresentations and that it is a principle of the Press in every civilized country not to publish offensive and malicious articles against a foreign nation Had an Indian domiciled in Portugal written an article like Mr Rodrigues' one against India, no respectable Portuguese newspaper would have published it. But Portuguese, of course, have a "mediaeval and conservative mentality . . . . . ";

I may still add that in case Mr. Varella Rodrigues is a Portuguese citizen, as I assume from his name, by writing two articles in a foreign newspaper against his own country, he has shown a deplorable lack of moral sense, not to say more.

I should be much obliged by your publishing this letter according to the usual Press courtesy, in the same page and type of Mr. Rodrigues' articles.—Yours, etc.,

ANTONIO ALVES,
Consul General for Portugal.

(We publish the Consul General's letter (as written) with pleasure, though he does not extend to us the courtesy due to a journal in which he seeks publicity for his own view.—Editor).

# Tipsy-Cake

**ROTARY'S CALL TO INDIA AND BRITAIN**

**Danger Of Insisting On Rights And Privileges.**

A very good way of settling the whole business. We withdraw our claim to rights and they withdraw their demand for privileges.

Nothing doing? Not from the Calcutta side any way.

* * *

"One of the things that is necessary in India," said Mr. Pascall (any connection with the boiled sweets?) President of the International Rotary Club, "is for the British and the Indian people to understand each other." If they can't understand one another after 150 years, is there any chance?

* * *

Mr. Pascall says "Yes." Where Welfare Leaguers and Professor Thompson have failed Rotarians are prepared to rush in—with a good lunch, we hope, according to rule. We shall be there.

* * * *

"Thinking aloud rather than offering advice," Mr. Pascall expresses the sublime hope that in "Comradeship of common service" will be found "a solution of all the problems that deluded ("sic") all other means." Whom and what the Comrades are to serve in common may be explained in a further interview—if A. P. man can bear the strain!

* * *

But we quite agree with Mr. Pascall that the misunderstandings should be removed. But the under-standings will also have to go so that Indians can stand on their own legs and have a chance of understanding themselves.

* * *

And now we will ask you to hear,

**A BED TIME STORY**

Grand-ma "Statesman."

("The Statesman" correspondent in Kashmir who has been attacking the State authorities in the suppression of disorder in Kashmir has suddenly changed his tone on the coming-in of a British official as Prime Minister).

"And so you see—" began Grandmamma as the children more closely gathered together, there were no forced conversions in Kashmir by Muslims. All the tales told to that effect are not true—"

"But did you not see the old Hindu who came to sell his brass vessels to find food for his grandchildren who were starving, and—"

"That is bad manners—" said Grandmamma turning to the naughty child, "you should never interrupt me. It was all exaggeration. I myself went to the places affected. I heard with my own ears—"

"How can that be—are you not stone deaf?" asked a naughty grandchild.

"Not with my ear-trumpet on, you silly—" yelled grandmamma, and proceeded, "I saw with my own eyes—"

"But aren't you blind Granny?"

"Not with my magnifying glasses—" reiterated Grandmamma and went on to say how wherever the British troops went, there was peace. All was as it should be. But where the State troops went, the people became angry and the Swarajists—

"Are village hooligans called Swarajists, grandma?" asked a listener.

"Yes—when it suits my purpose," angrily replied the old storyteller. "The Swarajists went about telling them that they should revolt and attack. The Swarajists are responsible for the mischief. But when they saw the British troops, they were all terrified. Their king, whom they had set up—"

"But Granny, you said it was all a myth, and that there was no rebel king at all."

"I never did—did I?"

"You did, you did—" said all the children together.

"May be—I did, but then I did not see at first that European officers were at the head of the State army, and my glasses had to be readjusted. Now everything is clear to me—"

"Then granny, please go over the whole story again, for you said all was well, and there had been only awful untruths spread by a man paid by the wicked Government of Maharaja Hari Singhji, called a Publicity Officer—"

"Children, what I say about Kashmir is that all the trouble was that the Maharaja and his Ministers administered the laws badly. They passed a dreadful Ordinance."

"But Granny, I remember that the Kashmir Ordinance came long after British ordinances in British India—"

"Yes—yes—" snapped out Grandma positively annoyed and now very sleepy. "But then we here know how to administer our ordinances. We have sent—"

"Fifteen thousand men and women to jail, granny and we have opened fire in fifty places and have killed—"

"That is the way—that is the way—heroes all—," chuckled grandmamma who immediately after was suddenly heard to snore. She had fallen asleep. So the children instead of going to bed, all rushed to the Dalhousie Institute and held an indignation meeting.

# Undemocratic And Reactionary Proposals

## Bombay Government Adopt Local Fianchise Committee's Recommendations

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL.)

His Excellency Sir Frederic Sykes, Governor of Bombay, presided over the joint conference between his Government and the local Franchise Committee held yester-morning at the Committee-room in the Secretariat buildings. The members of the committee were in their best clothes.

The conference lasted over three hours when the decisions arrived at by the Committee were discussed. This gubernatorial conference marks the conclusion of the local Committee's work by itself. The next stage is its joint sitting with the Lothian Committee on Monday next at 10-30 a.m. at the Secretariat.

The local Government, to which the Provincial Franchise Committee submitted its report, have forwarded it to the Central Franchise Committee together with their own views. It is said that the Government have practically adopted the local committee's recommendations excepting in one or two details, most of which have been published in these columns from time to time.

REACTIONARY PROPOSALS.

The memorandum submitted by the Bombay Government to the Lothian Committee, which was also discussed at the Secretariat Conference, discloses its conservative unprogressive temperament and the most undemocratic and inefficient electoral machinery which they are suggesting to construct the reformed legislature. The Nehru Report urged expansion of franchise by advocating adult franchise. But the Bombay Government profess to take lessons from the difficulties which the modern democracies of Southern Europe underwent owing to the introduction of widened franchise and are of opinion that the Statutory Commission's recommendation to enfranchise 10 per cent. of the population is the best.

LIMIT OF CONSERVATISM.

It is not possible for them to recommend a more retrograde proposal as the Round Table Conference has laid down enfranchising 10 per cent. of the total population as the barest minimum. It is not surprising that they have deprecated any extension of franchise more than 10 per cent. in view of low education standard and economic condition of the province. Citing the Bombay Corporation's and the local council's recent refusals to expand the franchise, the Government state that no recognised body has seriously suggested the widening of the franchise. Lastly, the District officials' views that many difficulties may crop up in preparing electoral roles and in conducting elections in the case of more broadened franchise are quoted as reasons in support of their recommendation to confine the franchise only to 10 per cent. of the total population.

TWO MILLION VOTERS.

The Government, accordingly, have accepted the local committee's proposal to reduce the land assessment qualification from Rs. 32 to 8, the house-rental qualification from Rs. 120 to Rs. 60 in Bombay City; and from Rs. 60 to Rs. 30 in the case of Karachi. This proposal enfranchises roughly 1,200,000 in rural areas and about 800,000 in urban areas, thus totalling two millions out of a population of 21.5 millions. The returning officers also are of opinion that only 2 millions are capable of casting intelligent votes.

The Bombay Government are not in favour of introducing an educational qualification while the local Committee is strongly in favour of it. Both of them are agreed on the acceptance of military qualifications.

In the case of labour, the Government want to retain the method of nomination for unorganised labour while organised labour as members of the Trade Unions can exercise votes.

THE WOMEN'S VOTE.

The Government proposal re: the voter's qualification involves a good deal of disparity between the women and men voters. It is a paradox when the woman representative on the committee is strongly urging adult franchise, the Government are more conservative than even the Simon Commission.

The Statutory Commission recommended that all wives and widows over the age of 25 should be enfranchised. The Bombay Government find it difficult to accept even this. Religion especially Islam, permits one to marry more than one wife.

The problem to the Government is how to enfranchise the four wives of a man who pays only Rs. 8, the minimum land assessment qualification, while the only wife of a multi-millionaire will get only one vote by virtue of her husband's vote. After a great deal of discussion the Bombay Government have decided, probably as a sort of consolation for the loss of their husbands, that widows over 21 can exercise votes by virtue of their late husband's votes. Their second reason to arrive at the above-mentioned decision is that if wives and widows are enfranchised, the total strength exceeds three millions which would amount to far more than the sacred limit of enfranchising 10 per cent. of the total population. Hence a lady when she loses her husband becomes a voter, otherwise not.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

The rest of their recommendations are equally reactionary. The Bombay Government consider that joint electorates with reservation of seats are a very unsatisfactory arrangement as far as the depressed classes with a population of 17,50,400, the Europeans, the Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans numbering 26,000 are concerned, but in the case of Indian Christians whose population is 2,74,000 joint electorate with reservation of seats, are the best arrangement. No reason has been given for these anomalous decisions. The Bombay Government have gone further than the Simon Commission in continuing special representation for special interests like land-holders, commercial chambers, etc. In their view the strength of the Council should not exceed 200.

DIRECT ELECTION.

It must be admitted on two vital points the Government retain sanity. Firstly, they have set their face against the Group System, as causing very many administrative difficulties in preparing rolls and forming groups, especially under separate electorates. Secondly, the Government consider it inopportune to abandon direct method of election and to resort to indirect election.

As regards the unprogressive cry of the local Committee to create a Second Chamber, the Government have not arrived at any decision. The Cabinet is divided on that question.

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## HOSTILE LASKAR COLLECTED IN FRONTIER

### First English Daily For The Province

PSHAWAR, Feb. 29.

The notorious Faquir of Alingar, who has lately given trouble in Dir, has again collected a smal hostile "Laskar" drawn from Salarzai tribesmen in Bajaur country, on the border of Jandol valley, which belongs to Nawab of Dir.

The Frontier's first English journal, the "Khyber Mail," will appear here in the middle of March.

The temperature has fallen several degrees as a result of last night's rain which is still continuing over a wide area in the Frontier.—A.P.

## U. S. Army Colonel Shoots Record Tiger

BOMBAY, Feb. 29.

Colonel G. F. Waugh or the U. S. Army (retired) who has been hunting big game in India for three years, recently shot in South India what is believed to be a record tiger measuring eleven feet in length and standing four feet at shoulder, with following other dimensions: Girth sixty-six inches; weight about 700 lbs.: tail 43 inches; and body seven feet five inches.—A.P.

Taranto.—New submarine of Italian Navy named "Serpene" was launch this morning in the presence of a number of distinguished Admiralty official "Serpene" displaces six-fifty tons on surface and has a speed of fourteen knots. —Reuter.

# CRERAR DENIES ALLEGATIONS OF "MURDEROUS ASSAULT" ON DETENUS

## Interpelations On Hijli Camp Incidents In Assembly

### Discussion On Railway Budget

NEW DELHI, Feb. 29.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day for a general discussion of the Railway budget.

Questions were asked regarding the Bengal Government's resolution on the Hijli Enquiry Committee's Report. Sir James Crerar answered that the Government of India had not taken any action on the incident, as the matter was within the competence of the Local Government. Discretion was vested in the Local Government by Section 132 of the Criminal Procedure Code to refuse sanction to prosecute officers.

ASSAULT ON DETENUS DENIED.

On the question whether the officers in connection with the incident were ordered to be dealt with departmentally, Sir James Crerar drew attention to para 10 of the the Bengal Government's resolution and added that suitable action had been taken against those concerned. To a pointed query whether any punishment was awarded to an officer who was found guilty of a murderous assault on the inmates of the detention camp, the Home Member drew attention to paras 20 and 21 of the Enquiry Committee's report and to para 6 of the Bengal Government's Resolution which showed that "the Committee found that insinuations made against the officer were entirely unfounded.".

Mr. Neogy put in a number of supplementary questions. The Home Member admitted that the Bengal Government sent the Government of India the full text of the report together with the resolution.

HOME MEMBER HAS NOTHING TO ADD.

Mr. Neogy asked: Will you call for evidence that was given before the Committee and also for a report of the address of the counsel appointed by the Bengal Government?

Sir James Crerar: The matter has already been disposed of by the Bengal Government's resolution, and all the information given to the Bengal Legislative Council.

Mr. Neogy: Is the Government in a position to say that the action taken by the Bengal Government, is adequate, when they have not looked into the material of the reports?

Sir James Crerar: I have nothing to add.—A. P.

Answering Mr. Hariraj Swaroop, the Home Member said that the number of people of the "Depressed" Classes (Hindus) as prepared so far from the Hindu totals at the last census, was as follows: In the United Provinces 12,819,949; N. W. Frontier Province, 5,468; Coorg, 25,343; and Ajmer-Merwara, 76,735. Figures for other Provinces had not yet been extracted. Separate figures are not available of members of the "Depressed" classes who are Muslims or Christians.

INDIANS IN E. AFRICA.

Sir Frank Noyce told Mr. Gaya Prasad that in regard to a common electoral roll for Indians in East Africa, the Government of India were still awaiting the decision of His Majesty's Government on the report of the Select Committee of Parliament on closer union.

NO CAUSE FOR DISCONTENT AMONGST MUSLIMS.

Twelve questions, together with subsidiary questions, were put by Maulana Shafee Daudi regarding Muslims employed in the Finance Department. He referred to certain cases of alleged supersession of Muslims and alluded to other cases of alleged grant of lower salary to Muslims.

The Finance Member pointed out that there was no justification for discontent among the Muslims of the third division, as there were also non-Muslim candidates in that division awaiting promotion to the second division.

Sir George Schuster explained in the case of a Muslim taken on a lower salary, that he was not qualified for appointment to the Secretariat and had no previous experience of office work.

Maulvi Shafee Daudi had other questions as well, and answering all these Sir George Schuster emphatically repudiated any insinuation that there had been indiscriminate promotion of non-Muslim clerks to higher grades or that Muslims had been deprived of their just claims in the matter of promotions and appointments.

RAILWAY BUDGET DISCUSSION

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, speaking first on the railway budget, referred to capital expenditure and said that sufficient control was not exercised in the matter of the construction of the electric station at Kalyan and the railway stations at Cawnpore and Lucknow. The result was that expenditure had, during the last few years, increased enormously.

As for the working expenses regarding establishment, Dr. Ziauddin complained that Indians were being retrenched more than Europeans, and drew attention to the fact that in the E. I. Railway alone the number of gazetted officers had increased by nine during last year.

Sir Hugh Cocke said that the Assembly must share the responsibility in the matter of capital expenditure like that on the Kalyan Power House and also in regard to the construction of new lines.

COMPETITION OF MOTOR TRAFFIC.

Alluding to the competition of motor traffic with railways, Sir Hugh Cocke thought that there must be greater co-ordination between the two forms of transport, and in fact, there must be one minister for all communications. He also suggested that instead of developing feeder lines, the Government should spend money on making new roads.

THOROUGH OVERHAULING REQUIRED

Mr. Shanmugam Chetty, surveying the figures for the last few years, alluded to the "certainty" of railway revenue in the next few years never going above Rs. 95 crores, which was also the observation of the Railway Retrenchment Committee over which he had presided. He further analysed the figures, particularly inerest charges, etc., and said that the problem of the future would be how to make good the deficit of Rs. 10 crores per annum. Therefore a thorough overhauling of the methods of railway working had been recommended by the Retrenchment Committee.

UNWISE TO ALLOW MOTOR COMPETITION.

Referring to motor traffic competition, Mr. Chetty said amidst murmurs of dissent, that it was very unwise for the Government to allow motor traffic in India on roads parallel to railways. In India, unlike England, the State was the owner of railway property and in this country of long distances, there were only 40,000 miles of railway lines. While there was need for motor traffic to enable quick transport, it was very unwise of the Government to allow this directly to compete with railways.

POLICY OF DEFEATISM.

Sir Henry Gidney said that the Railway Board to-day was faced with a deficit of Rs. 9½ crores. After examining the steps which the Board had taken to meet the situation the speaker said that the policy throughout was one of defeatism. One could see nothing but indulgence in the excessive expenditure. The Railway Agents had put the Board's orders for economy in the waste paper basket.

He would like to know how many high officials were actually axed. The time had come for a thorough over-hauling of the Railway Board which should be in charge of a qualified commercial body under the Minister of Communications.

Mr. Yamin Khan said that in the midst of world trade depression it was not possible to produce a better railway budget.

Mr. Sitaramraju asked Government why they had appointed trenchment committees and spent enormous amounts on them while they did not want to supply the full facts and give effect to the Committee's recommendations.

ther Irishmen."

Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi severely criticised Government's policy of coal purchase, as under the present system the Chief Mining Engineer and his assistant practically decided from which firms coal should be purchased. The Speaker said that it was commercially unprofitable for the railways to operate on their own collieries and it was not a matter of surprise that the railways did not submit accounts of the working expenses of the collieries. Mr. Ghaznavi concluded by making a complaint that more posts were not given to Muslims.

CHAMPION OF RYOTS.

Mr. Krishnamachari considered that taking the relative advantages and disadvantages the agriculturists ought to have been given some relief by way of reduction of rates on agricultural produce. He did not like to see a cut in the salaries of those getting less than Rs. 150.

Mr. Sykes compared the wages earned by agricultural labourer and the lowest paid railwayman and said that the latter was much better off. He read out extracts from the Labour Union magazine to prove this point.

CERTIFICATE TO RAINEY.

Mr. B. Das paid a glowing tribute to Sir George Rainey who was an official from his province of Bihar and Orissa. He thought it was time when loss on strategic lines which were mainly kept for military purposes should not be merged into the general railway earnings. He did not agree with Mr. Chetty that experts should be brought only from England and Dominions and wanted them also from foreign countries like America, Germany etc.

Dealing with finances Mr. Das held that Government themselves were responsible for the fall in the railway earnings because it was they who had created political disorder which had created insecurity in the minds of the people. If world trade depression was responsible for loss in earnings it was only about 25 per cent. whereas this political turmoil had brought about a loss of 75 per cent.

Makdum Rajan Baksh spoke of the grievances of third class passengers.

Mr. Ranga Iyer thought that in such a big country like India 40,000 miles of railway were not sufficient and that they must be greatly increased. He suggested better control of roads which were now in the hands of provincial governments so that there might be no misunderstanding.

Finally the Speaker congratulated the Commerce Member on his ability in explaining the Government position to the opposition but the speaker nevertheless disagreed with his budget calculations.

Mr. A. N. M. Joshi complained against Governments not giving effect to the recommendations of the Labour Commission particularly in respect of security of service and removal of racial discrimination.—

Bhai Parmanand complained of communal preferment in the railway services. While conceding 25 per cent. posts for Mahomedans, he objected to their asking for more on the railways which were an all-India concern. He described the Muslim demands as "irrational and anti-national" and said there could be no graver injustice than that a person of a minority community should get preference not on ground of merit but merely because he was a Muslim.

Sir George Rainy winding up the debate referred to the suggestion of Sir Hugh Cocke and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty for greater co-ordination between railway transport and motor transport and that the whole question of transport should be treated as a single problem.

While not claiming to be an expert on this question, he thought that the course of events suggested that before long the necessity for co-ordination would be forced upon them and that some provision should be made in the constitutional structure so as to ensure much co-ordination as desired.

Proceeding, Sir George Rainy said that he could offer no hope to Sir Henry Gidney for raising rates and fares although he wished he could raise them.

Referring to Mr. Ghaznavi's attack on the Chief Mining Engineer, Sir George Rainy said that it was very unfair of Mr. Ghaznavi from his privileged seat in the Assembly to have revived certain incidents of seven years ago, when nothing had been heard in the public all these years and to have made that kind of violent attack.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

## EX-MAHARAJA OF NABHA

### Sikh M. L. A.'s Wire To Lucknow Paper

### WHY WAS IT DETAINED BY DELHI TELEGRAPH OFFICE?

The following are some of the questions for oral answer to be asked in the Assembly to-morrow (Wednesday):—

Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Is it a fact that a telegram sent on the 18th February, 1932 by Sardar Sant Singh, to the "Daily Telegraph" Lucknow, regarding the ex-Mararaja of Nabha, who is required to reside at Kodaikanal, was detained by the New Delhi Telegraph Office on the ground that it was objectionable?

(b) Does the telegram contravene any provision of law including the ordinances? If so, what?

(c) Is it a fact that the contents of the telegram had nothing to do with the civil disobedience movement or the terrorist movement?

(d) Do Government propose to take any steps to prevent such a suppression of the right of freedom of speech?

ALLOWANCES FOR DETAINED LEADERS.

Mr. Nabakumar Singh Dudhoria: Will Government be pleased to state the respective amount that has been sanctioned in the case of (1) Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta; (2) Mr. Subash Chandra Bose; and (3) Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose; detained under Regulation III of 1818 as their (a) monthly personal allowance, and (b) monthly family allowance?

*CITY NOTES*

# After Them The Deluge!

## WHO IMPORTED POLITICS INTO BUSINESS?

BOMBAY, February 29.

The rupee is worth 11 as. 6.6 ps. gold or 13-03 pence to-day

The Finance Member will face the Assembly with his tale of woe on the 7th March and it is imperative that he should be able to inform the House that "our securities are strong, we have cheaper money than we have had for several months and our floating debt has reached a record low level of Rs. 40 crores, or a reduction of forty crores in six months. The Government stands firmly ensconced and our credit was never better than now." It is therefore necessary that all these things must be brought about, so argues the Market, and while it does not believe the strength of the securities to be real, it takes advantage of the movement to make "a few rupees."

FACTS CANNOT BE DENIED.

And who can deny these facts? Have not securities ruled firm? Have not the 3-1/2 per cents moved up by nearly ten rupees in six weeks? Who will deny that the Bank rate is 6 per cent. against 8 per cent on the 12th January? Who can gainsay the statement that the Government owe less on Treasury Bills in the hands of the public? Who but the "section of the press" which cannot see the real strength of the Government?

BUT THEY ARE NOT FACTS.

The pity is they are not facts at all. If the securities have risen it is due to "inspired buying" in some quarters. Can any single relevant reason be assigned for this movement? If the bank rate is down it is to enable the Government to borrow at cheaper rates and it has little relation to the cash balance of the Imperial Bank or to market conditions. The return of money to the market by the rejection of tenders for Treasury bills and the consequent easiness have been possible because the Government are in the happy position of being able to borrow money by an appeal to the Nasik Press without paying any interest. And if the dues to the public under Treasury Bills have come down by forty crores, the dues to the public on account of forced currency are no less than sixty crores in the same period.

NONE TO ANSWER THE FINANCE MEMBER.

It is a pity that there is none in the Assembly to tick off the Finance Member when he makes these statements. No doubt men like Mr. B. Das feel, to quote his letter to "Indian Finance", that "It is also rumoured that the Government have started buying securities, timing their operations at the psychological moment and in such a way as to give great support to their own lead in the London market. Every time this hectic rise has started in London, and a little judicious buying in India does the trick". But in tackling the Finance Member and coming to close grips with him, they lack those persevering tactics which made the Opposition so formidable. And so we now see the sorry spectacle of these half-truths being blatantly flashed forth and blazoned in London and abroad.

AND THEN THE IDES OF MARCH.

But wren the Ides of March are over, who cares for the securities in Delhi or London; who cares what the bank rate: who cares what the volume of the ostensible "floating debt"? "After me, the deluge" said a French King, and in imitation of it the financial authorities of Delhi will decide to let matters take their natural course after the Assembly Debate is over.

WHY THIS PROPAGANDA ABOUT GOLD?

I would not have referred to the "release of gold reserves in America" which is "a far-sighted plan for releasing one thousand million dollars" but for the fact that Reuter seems unusually devoid of originality when repeating the old message about this news about a fortnight ago. The curious reader will find that not even a word of the message about a domestic event has been changed from the first one.

STERLING RATE GOES DOWN.

The rupee has lost a thirty-second of a penny to-day. It is believed that partly this was due to the lower gold exports of the last week, which were about 1.6 crores and partly due to the easiness of money which is now available at call at 3-1/2 per cent.

TO-DAY'S SHARE MARKET SURPRISE.

The rumour in the market to-day was that Alcocks would pay a dividend and the shares shot up from 95 to 120 and even touched 125 for some time. Other shares were also steady due to better feeling. One special factor was the activity of a bullion dealer who was buying up good quantities of certain scrips and others followed.

WHO IMPORTED POLITICS?

The Bori Bunder Babe wants to know why politics were introduced into the Central Bank meeting. In the first place there was no such intrusion. It exists only in the minds of those who are so obsessed with this idea that any attempt by the nation to get back some of its fundamental rights becomes what may be called "economic sedition". But it may also be pointed out that politics were imported into this sphere by non-Indians. Surely we have the right of choosing who our auditors should be and, when better Indian talent and experience is available, there should be no colour bar against it, such as is tried to be imposed by our mentors.

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# Fairly Satisfactory To Both Sides

### South African Talks Bring Agreement At Eleventh Hour After Threatened Deadlock

(By P. S. JOSHI).

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 3.

The Round Table Conference between Indian and South African Goverments which commenced at Capetown on the 12th of January terminated on the 4th of February in a spirit of good-will and friendliness. The Conference continued its labours for nearly a month, and sat practically every day with the exception of a break of three days, which were spent in oral consultation and discussion of the difficulties arising out of the Conference negotiations with the representatives of the South African Indian community by the Indian Delegation led by Sir Fazl-i-Hussain.

S.A. DIEHARDS.

The first week of the Conference did not find the delegates entering into serious discussion and it is reported that both sides awaited for a favourable "opening." Both sides were adamant in holding on to their particular point of view. The Union Government's Delegation this time was strengthened by the inclusion of notorious anti-Indian agitators in the person of Mr. Oswald Pirow, the Minister of Justice (who had the audacity to attack openly the Rt. Hon. V.S. Sastri in the columns of the Dutch nationalist paper in Pretoria on the very day when the latter arrived in Johannesburg in June 1927, as the first full-fledged Agent-General of India in the Union as the ambassador for "coolies" who was feted by the whites of South Africa) and Mr. Heaton Nicholls, the South African Party Member for Zululand, who never tires of preaching the total elimination of the Indian population from South Africa. Dr. Malan, the Minister of the Interior, is the father of all the anti-Indian legislations since 1924, was the leader of the Union Delegation and there was already a report in the Press that he was not willing to yield on any point to the Indian Delegation and that he was determined that his policy of the reduction of the Indian population must stand uncontested.

THE INDIAN DELEGATION.

The Indian Delegation had the consolation of having Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Sir Fazl-i-Hussain as members, showing the representative character of the Delegation, and of having Sir Kurma Reddi, the Agent-General as its member. The latter was, no doubt, the real strength of the Delegation as he had studied the Indian question from all its angles. Mr. G.S. Bajpai, I.C.S., with his rare intellect and retentive memory was always studious to go deep into the matter and study the subject. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was there, of course, to see that nothing was agreed in the Conference which might tarnish the name and fame of India.

The opening of the Conference by General Hertzog on 12th January in a notable speech and the equally notable but candid reply to the same by Mr. Sastri (who had to lead the Delegation from India in the absence of Sir Fazl-i-Hussain, the Leader, who fell ill and lay in bed in the Hospital and was able to participate in the Conference only during the last fortnight) clearly emphasised that both the delegations were bent upon doing their utmost for their own particular interests. And so it happened.

A CRITICAL JUNCTURE.

Mr. Arthur G. Barlow, the well-known journalist of South Africa reported on the 23rd January that the Conference had come to grips with the Indian problem, but it appeared that there was no hope of a satisfactory settlement. The position was delicate. Dr. Malan and the Union Delegates persisted in their determination to translate the Asiatic Tenure Bill (the Bill which was the main thing of controversy and was not popular with the Indian community who had asked for its total withdrawal) into a law. General Hertzog and General Smuts were anxious to see that the Conference did not fail without doing any constructive work. At this time, it was also reported that the Conference was to be postponed and a Committee, consisting of the members representing both sides, appointed, to consider the points of settlement.

I am informed authoritatively that the Asiatic Tenure Bill was discussed by the Conference clause by clause. But Dr. Malan was not prepared to promise the withdrawal or even the revision of the Asiatic Tenure Bill. He contended that the Bill was the outcome of the labours of the Select Committee who only had the right to amend or do otherwise of the Bill. What he could do was only to refer the amendments suggested by the Indian Delegation for consideration to Select Committee. The Indian Delegation on the other hand advocated the total repeal of the Tenure Bill and it was found rather difficult to find the 'via media.'

HOPELESS POSITION.

Another question of vital importance which was discussed at the Conference was the assisted emigration scheme, popularly known as the repatriation scheme. This question saw, it is reported, the split in the ranks of the Indian Delegation itself.

The position, as gathered from Press messages and reliable personal sources, was hopeless up to 2nd February. The atmosphere was such as would end the Conference in a deadlock.

SETTLEMENT AT LAST.

The concluding two days of the Conference, however, saw a change and a settlement was arrived at at the eleventh hour. This settlement may be due to the timely intervention of the Governor-General (Lord Clarendon) and effective influence of the Premier (General Hertzog) who holds Mr. Sastri in the greatest esteem.

The Conference met for the final sitting on the 4th February and the announcement of the unanimous agreement was made. The session lasted for three-quarters of an hour. Dr. Malan (Minister of Interior) who presided at the Conference said, that the result could be regarded as fairly satisfactory to both sides. It was decided not to issue an official statement for the present. The publication will be simultaneous in India and South Africa after the Indian Delegation—which sails for India by this mail—reaches India and consults with the Government of India. Dr. Malan and Sir Fazl-i-Hussain emphasised the continuance of good-will between South Africa and India.

The terms of the Agreement arrived at the Parliamentary capital of South Africa between the representatives of two Governments will not be out before March. It would be improper to indulge in inferences and conjectures of the provisions of the Agreement. It is doubtful whether I would be able to place my observations over the new Agreement if it is published after the middle of March for the benefit of your readers either through my "South African Letters" or by a special article. I have decided to visit the motherland by s.s. "Karagola," sailing from Durban on 4th April next. In that case, I hope to place my observations on the new Indo-Union Settlement through the medium of the Press on the spot in India.

## "BOMBSHELL" AT ART EXHIBITION

(Continued from page 1)

dents sufficiently interested in their work to induce them to refrain them from distracting influences around them."

FLING AT POLITICIANS.

"We hear much criticism on all sides from too ardent politicians that these are times when everybody should work for their country and students should not spend their time in education. This, however, is an obvious fallacy, for no nation can maintain her place in civilisation without paying due attention to the education of the young."

The Governor congratulated Mr. R.P. Kamat, one of the past students on his success at the Royal Academy School, as well as the School on having produced a student so distinguished.

Concluding, Sir F. Sykes said: I congratulate you, Sir, and your staff and students upon a very successful year's work, and I wish you all the very best of luck for the future; and once more I thank you very much on behalf of Lady Sykes and myself for this opportunity to be present here today and present the prizes at your annual prize-giving.

The Governor then declared the Exhibition open.

## "OPEN DOOR IN ART"

### Mr. Gladstone Solomon On School's Policy

Captain Gladstone Solomon, the Principal of the School in welcoming the Governor and Lady Sykes said:—

The past year has been one of considerable expansion in the School, in the numbers of its students and in their accommodation. We are grateful to Government for having found the funds, in spite of present financial difficulties, for renovating the delapidated buildings of the old School of Art, which date from 1885, when Mr. Lockwood Kipling was in charge of the classes in that structure. The Public Works Department have renewed the usefulness of this relic, enabling it to resume its old service by providing the space which is no longer available in the main building. The Architectural School which Your Excellency was so good as to visit during the year, is progressing under the guidance of Professor Batley, and the Staff of Visiting Professors to whom we owe cordial thanks.

Two of our old students, Mr. G. B. Mhatre, and Mr. S. S. Reuben returned from London as full-blown Associates of the R. I. B. A. and have since been helping in a voluntary and honorary way in this school, which kindness speaks well for the School's "epprit de corps".

The grants have been heavily reduced this year and Your Excellency will understand that this section of the School, in common with the other departments, has had many difficulties to meet in trying to carry on without damaging the standards of efficiency. Professor Batley conducted the annual Excursion party, to old and New Delhi.

The Secretary of the Architectural School, Mr. G. B. Kshirasagar attended and spoke at the Seventh All-India Educational Conference held at Bangalore in December last. The Architectural School continues to take an active part in the School Gymkhana Club, which has been well patronised by students this year.

INCREASE OF STUDENTS.

In the Reay Art Workshops also an increase of students is reported. Fewer orders are accepted from outsiders by the Workshops, which have been concentrating upon a series of interesting articles for the School of Art Museum.

STUDENT'S SUCCESS IN LONDON.

The Modelling Class has produced many examples of modelling in relief, including some of the interesting decorative panels in which the students excel, and some admirable heads, figures, and groups in the round.

As to the standards reached in this class, I am glad to tell Your Excellencies that Mr. R. P. Kamat, a past student who went to Engand last year has been very successful at the Royal Academy Schools. At the Prize Distribution at Burlington House last December he was awarded the Landseer Prize of a silver Model and £30 and another prize of £10 and a bronze medal, for modelling from Life, and for a group in the Round. This is probably the most distinguished award yet gained by an Indian student at the Royal Academy Schools.

Two of our past students in Painting, Mr. D. G. Badigar and Mr. M. V. Minajel, have returned, after taking their course at the Royal Academy Schools, and the Royal College of Art respectively.

The class of Mural Painting went to Goa this year, by the permission of Government, to paint that beautiful spot, and the graphic results of this excursion are on view. We have to thank the authorities of Goa, both Civil and Ecclesiastical, for the kindness they showed in granting facilities to the students for painting, and also for the keen interest shown at Goa in the students' work.

YEAR'S PROGRESS.

The year's progress which I have briefly outlined is the continuation of a settled system of training in art to which this Institution stands pledged. That system rests upon the fundamental basis of the open door in art, for we deny no facilities to students, and allow them to work in the manney they wish, whether Oriental, Western, or a mingling of both. We claim that Indian art students may be given the same advanced opportunities of learning their profession in India that are allowed to Indian art students who go to Europe for their training.

Many Indian students have returned from Europe having acquired what they wanted in unrestricted training, and now practise the "Indian Style" of painting, and proclaim themselves loudly as adherents of those who profess to abjure Western Influence in Art! Many students of the Bombay School of Art also choose—and are free to chouse the "Oriental Style", as Your Excellencies will see to-day exemplified in their work.

We recall with gratitude Sir Phiroze Sethna's bold appeal in the Council of State in 1924 when he urged the claims of Indian Artists for the decoration of New Delhi. To some small extent his efforts have been successful; but I am constrained to tell Your Excellencies that I fear that Higher Art Education, such as exists in the Bombay School, cannot be stabilised and maintained in India by the efforts of Bombay unassisted.

The Prize of Delhi Scheme which Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, and so many of our supporters of all shades of political opinion have long advocated is the only means yet put forward for achieving the fruition of our hopes for Art in India.

## "HAPPENED IN BROAD DAY-LIGHT"?

### "Difficult To Believe Prosecution Story," Says Magistrate

### ALLEGED EXPLOITS OF GANG OF SIX PERSONS

No payment for tea and refreshments, assaulting people and relieving them of their money, stoning those who attempted to prevent them and finally decamping were alleged to be the exploits of a gang of six persons two of whom were finally arrested by the police on Sunday afternoon.

Aziz Ahmed and Jaffer Azim Buksh were produced in the Court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Third Presidency Magistrate Bombay, on Monday when Sub-Inspector Paranjpey applied for a remand of the accused to police custody for 14 days.

ALLEGED EXPLOITS.

Narrating the story of the exploits of the accused the police officer stated that on Sunday noon at 12 the two accused and three or four others entered the restaurant of one Mirza Nasiruddin at Pherozshah Mehta Road in Fort and ordered tea and some other refreshments. After finishing their tea the party wanted to walk out of the tea shop without paying the bill. When the proprietor demanded the bill the party refused to pay and one of them assaulted the proprietor. The assailant was assisted by his colleagues and a servant in the shop who went to the rescue of his master was also belaboured by them.

AT WATCH SHOP.

The party then left the place but while on their way they stopped near a watch shop and one of them picked a watch and quietly pocketed it. They are also alleged to have stoned and assaulted some other persons who attempted to stop them. The party finally decamped and later the police arrested two of them. The remaining members of the party are said to be still at large.

According to the narration of the police officer the exploits of the party on the day commenced with a still daring incident. It appears that they came to the tea shop in a victoria and when the driver demanded his bill which on inquiry he said was Rs. 3 one of the joy riders assured him that he would be paid immediately. He is then alleged to have assaulted a hawker who happened to pass by and took the money from him forcibly and paid it to the driver.

PLEA FOR BAIL

A counsel appearing for the second accused applied for a bail and informed the court that his client was a respectable person.

The Magistrate remarked that he found it difficult to believe how such things happened in broad day light. He asked the police to make proper inquiries in the matter and remanded the accused to police custody for 14 days.

## ROTARY MOVEMENT WILL REMOVE RACIAL HATRED FROM INDIA

### It Will Do Away With All Claims, Rights And Privileges, Says Mr. Pascall

BOMBAY, Feb. 29.

"Although the Rotary movement started in Chicago twenty seven years ago as a friendly association of businessmen and professional men meeting more or less for social purposes, it had gradually spread into seventy different countries of the world and has developed a policy which recognises that mutual service based on understanding and good-will is a means of solving most of the difficulties of the troubled people of the world," declared Mr. Pascall, the President of the International Rotary Club, in an exclusive interview to the Associated Press of India.

Mr. Pascall proceeded, "It is through fellowship and association of people together in friendly intercourses that one is enabled to put this principle into practice. Fellowship leads to team-work and without team-work little can be accomplished.

FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

"The Rotary movement does not not enter into political or religious fields, but it does inspire its members to display a public spirit and engage themselves in an active service for the common good of all. The Rotarian believes that most of us can achieve good in the world more by acting honourably and by rendering the highest qualities of service in our own business or profession rather than by going outside and setting up philantropic and charitable agencies.

INTERNATIONAL CONTACT.

"It is perhaps in international field that the Rotary has its most outstanding opportunity at the present time. It brings men of many minds and many races into contact and teaches them to understand one another. In the friendly atmosphere of the Rotary it is possible to differ without quarreling because of the understanding that exists. The Rotarians of all races holding antagonistic views are able to meet on common ground and learn to esteem one another and respect their opponents convictions. When you have secured this esteem, respect and understanding you are able to work in an environment in which it is easy to handle the most difficult and controversial problems.

"The Rotary, of course, does not take any part in the solution of these problems, but its contribution is a creation of atmosphere in which the solution becomes easy."

ITS CONTRIBUTION TO INDIA.

Asked as how the Rotary movement could help India in solving her problems, Mr. Pascall said, "One of the things that is necessary in India is for the British and the Indian people to learn to understand each other. I find misunderstanding of Indians on the part of British people and of British on the part of Indian people. This misunderstanding must be removed. If the Rotary movement can contribute to improve understanding on both sides it will be a worthwhile contribution. If the Rotary can provide the common ground for a real friendship it will have done something. Therefore the Rotary suggests to all people who wish to serve India that the best way of serving is to emphasise the giving of service rather than the taking of claims and the insistence upon the rights and privileges."

"CLASH OF INTERESTS."

"In generous rivalry for service there can be no clash whereas in rivalry for self there is bound to be clash of interests. I am rather thinking aloud than offering advice because I realise how little qualified I am without personal experience of Indian life to do the latter.

"I am basing my thoughts upon my experience in other countries where races of clashing interests and differing personalities have found in comradeship of common service a solution of all the problems that deluded all other means."—A. P.

## SIND NATIONALISTS AGAINST SEPARATION

KARACHI, Feb. 29.

Sind Nationalists, who had hitherto favoured separation provided joint electorates are agreed to, have now merged their identity with Hindu anti-separationists. This move is the result of the great concern and alarm caused by the policy of Muslim separationists who have invited Sir Mahomed Iqbal to preside over the forthcoming Azad Conference.

Signatures are being obtained to a memorandum charging Government and Muslim leaders with neglect of non-Muslim interests in the consideration of the question, and declaring united opposition to the separation of Sind.—A.P.

## League's Manchurian Commission In Tokio

LONDON, February 29.

Tokio.—The League's Manchurian Commission has arrived.—Reuter's Special.

## Daily Weather Report

POONA, Feb. 29.

The Western disturbance has caused nearly general rain in the North West Frontier Province and local rain in Baluchistan with a few falls in the Punjab Hills and lies this morning as a low pressure area over Sind and West Rajputana. Thunderstorms have again given local rain in the Central Provinces and North Hyderabad and a few falls in South Hyderabad.

The Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Khandwa and Seoni half an inch each, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Chanda, and Jagdalpur a quarter; Cherat, Parachinar and Quetta a half; Peshawar, Harnai, Mhaman and Kalat a quarter and Parbhani a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue in the Northwest Frontier Province, increase in Kashmir and extend in the Punjab and United Provinces. Local thundershowers will also occur in the East Central India Central Provinces, Deccan and North Madras Coast. —A. P.

Dad . . .

When Dad comes home from the Office worn-out, irritable, — sick to death of" Dear Sirs" and "so much per cent" — with a head that aches and a brain like lead — how good he finds a couple of

CAFIASPIRIN

tablets! In a few moments the ache and the brain-tiredness have gone, his nerves are soothed, and the familiar smile lights up Dad's face again. And Mother too, the girls, the whole household, find in CAFIASPIRIN a friend that frees them from aches and pains, and restores them to cheerful well-being.

BAYER


## FAST SCORING BY SOUTH AFRICANS

### Christy's Brilliant Century

### FIELDERS HELP BATSMEN

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Christ Church.—Continuing their innings in the First Test match this morning, the South Africans occupied the wicket for practically whole of the day at the end of which they had topped New Zealand's score by 158 runs. Batting with delightful freedom the tourists scored 451 runs in 343 minutes. Bowling was not difficult with the exception of Cromb off whom Christy and Mitchell both gave chances in the slips at 48 and 49 respectively. The opening pair carried the score to 196 before Christy was run out for 103 including ten fours. Christy never allowed caution to slow down his scoring and actually hit up his century in two hours. Mitchell who was third out at 249 was less spectacular but very steady. After Cameron had hit up 47 including 4 fours in 53 minutes for the 5th wicket Dalton and Morkel put on 78 for the sixth wicket of which Morkel's contribution was a vigorous 51 collected in 50 minutes. Favoured by luck Morkel went for the bowling hitting two sixes and three fours. Dalton who was last man out played faultless cricket, his innings of 82 which included seven fours occupying 144 minutes. The New Zealand then began their 2nd innings and at close they had made 16 for nil.

S. AFRICA I INNINGS.

Following are South Africa's first innings scores:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Christy, run out | 103 |
| Mitchell c James, b Cromb | 113 |
| Taylor b Badcock | 9 |
| Morkel, b Newman | 51 |
| Vincent c Page, b Blunt | 3 |
| Mcmillan c Badcock, b Blunt | 6 |
| Quinn, run out | 3 |
| Bell, not out, | 11 |
| Extras | 27 |
| Total | 451 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleverley | 22 | 2 | 79 | 0 |
| Badcock | 38 | 3 | 88 | 2 |
| Newman twenty-eight points | 28.5 | 4 | 76 | 2 |
| Blunt | 16 | 0 | 60 | 2 |
| Cromb | 26 | 4 | 94 | 1 |
| Page | 6 | 0 | 27 | 0 |

NEW ZEALAND II INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dempster, not out | 12 |
| Kerr, not out | 3 |
| Extra | 1 |
| Total for no loss | 16 |

## A Costly "Joke"

A petition from one John de Silva of Badulla, a clerk in the Badulla Kachcheri for a number of years whose services were discontinued owing to his having issued a cheque at a card party in jest, was presented in the State Council yesterday by Mr. G. C. Rambukpota (Bibile.) He prayed that an enquiry be made and that he be re-instated or that he may be allowed to retire on a pension for the services he had rendered to Government.—"Ceylon Independent," (Feb. 24.)


Famous SEXOLOGIST finds the way!

Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, founder of the great Government-controlled Institute of Sexology at Berlin, has found the way to preserve in CONVENIENT form the ACTIVE hormones of ALL the vitally important glands—the fountains of life, energy and virility. Never before has this been possible. At last, through the life-time work of a great scientist

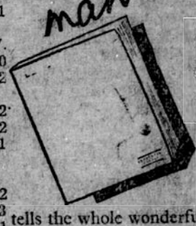
Rejuvenation without operation!

at a small cost, without risk, is possible to every man who had said "Good-bye" to the physical power and vitality of YOUTH

TITUS Brand PERLES

are the means whereby this scientific marvel is now available to men who say

"I'm not the man I was!"



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tells the whole wonderful story of how thousands of men throughout the world have regained YOUTH and all that youth means.

The booklet will be sent in plain envelope post free to any bona fide enquirer (MEN ONLY).

*Write to (your card enclosed in an envelope will do):*

DR. MAGNUS HIRSCHFELD LIMITED

Dept. C. "Stronach House" Graham Road, Bombay.

PROFESSIONAL CONFIDENCE

Marjorie McKenna AGE 16—

and 9 years before

Feb. 25, 1918. Age, 7 years 5 months; weight, 1 st. 11½ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

April 21, 1918. Age, 7 years 7 months; weight, 2 st. 11½ lbs.
AFTER 8 WEEKS ON VIROL

## How VIROL BUILDS for *LIFE*

At the age of 7 years 5 months, Marjorie McKenna was suffering from the most serious form of wasting. To-day, thanks to Virol, she is a healthy, well-grown girl showing no trace of the tremendous strain thrown upon her constitution during her terrible illness.

Remarkable Evidence—

At 7 years 5 months, Feb. 25th, 1918, Marjorie McKenna was admitted to Rosevale Hospital, Dumfries, in a state of extreme emaciation and exhaustion (Photo 1) and with many sores. She weighed 1 st. 11½ lbs. Apart from dressing of the sores, *she had no special treatment except Virol, which was given her thrice daily.*

On the 21st April, eight weeks after admission, her sores were all healed and she weighed 2 st. 11½ lbs. (Photo 2). Virol not only restored her to health then, as the Matron of the Hospital certifies, but to-day her doctor is able to write: *"I have examined Marjorie McKenna and find that she is in perfect health."*

**No other food has the same reconstructive powers, because no other food contains the same life-giving ingredients in the same proportions.**

# VIROL

**Give your child Virol in the critical years of growth and development.**

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5. ENGLAND

Make your teeth *stronger, whiter, healthier* with KALZANA

**Dr. H.F.B.W. writes in the "S.A. Medical Record":** "Whenever there is evidence of disfunction in the body, *calcium (lime) deficiency* is probably a contributing factor."—Lack of calcium *(lime)* not only causes a general weakening of the system, irritability of the nerves, etc., but inevitably causes your teeth to become weak and defenceless against decay.

ONLY by supplementing your daily diet with extra calcium will you overcome the consequences of calcium deficiency and make your teeth stronger, healthier and secure against decay.

But "any form of calcium" will not do. It must be Kalzana, for only in the scientific form of Kalzana tablets—a combination of calcium-lactate and sodium-lactate—will the calcium be taken up in your blood and retained by your body.

After a few weeks' use of Kalzana your teeth will become strong and able to withstand decay. Your general health, too, will greatly improve and you will build up a strong constitution.

Start taking Kalzana to-day

# Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

At all Chemists and Bazars.


## NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET

### Less Optimistic Feeling

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

The action of sugar markets during the past fornight was to a large extent a repetition of the action during the period covered by our last previous review although the net result in the present instance is rather less encouraging to those looking for higher prices. In short, after only small gains had been established, the market again had one very easy session and as a result prices are now slightly lower than they were two weeks ago, state Messrs. J. S. Bache and Co.

Thus our suggestion regarding the wisdom of adhering to a very cautious policy has again been corroborated and we are still unable to see any good reason for altering that policy. Two weeks ago it was hoped that by the end of this month Java's delegates would appear at the newly convened meeting of the International Council with more definite convictions as to their probable attitude in the matter of further crop curtailment and export restrictions which would make it possible to form a more positive opinion as to the outlook for world production not only this year but in 1933 as well. Unfortunately, subsequent developments have indicated that Java may not be able to furnish this vitally important information until late in February. As a matter of fact, according to the international agreement Java may postpone its answer until March 21st. Hence it is obvious that the period of uncertainty may be prolonged for at least another month, and possibly for nearly two months. Therefore it is still quite likely that many rumours will be heard regarding Java's decision and its probable effect on the world situation, especially in connection with the size of the current Cuban crop. Grinding began on January 15th and about fifty mills are now operating, and although no quotas have been set, it is quite likely that many mills will rush the work as much as possible and regardless of the effect on the market, some of them will probably contract to ship as much sugar as they can before more stringent regulations go into effect.

LOWER PRICES EXPECTED.

Largely because of the latter reason we are inclined to look for still lower prices in the near future. In this connection, it is a significant fact that, in contrast with the preceding review-period, the action of the actual sugar market has been even less encouraging than that of the futures market. Raw sugar, which had sold up to the 1.20c basis at one time, reacted to 1.12c and it is doubtful if much could be sold at 1.10c, which was the lowest price recorded in 1931. Pressure from Cuba, where so many are working vigorously for unrestricted production, will doubtless increase as grinding progresses, and in the meantime, refiners here, after displaying more eagerness to buy raws are again dicerent. This is partly due to expectations of more selling pressure in Cuba, and partly to unsatisfactory conditions in the refined sugar trade. For a time new business in refined sugar continued to increase steadily due to the firmer market and fears that refiners would advance their price to a more profitable margin over the raw sugar basis. As a matter of fact, such a step was taken but it was not unanimous and before long a still lower basis was established. As a consequence buyers again lost confidence and they are again covering only their immediate requirements.

While confessing to this less optimistic feeling as to the early future, we are still convinced that after current uncertainties have been cleared up conditions will steadily improve and that prices will rise consistently as the year progresses. Therefore in the event of anything like a serious decline we would not hesitate to pick up the far distant contracts. Persistent hope regarding the ultimate success of the Chadbourne Plan is the main basis for this feeling and as soon as the International Council irons out the present difficulties, of which we have not the slightest doubt, this optimist feeling will surely become almost if not quite as widespread on the side of the Atlantic as it is generally admitted to be in Europe. Regardless of talk of dissension in Java, largely a conflict of opinion regarding the Chadbourne Plan; it seems quite probable that the majority of planters, there in view of the large carry-over last May and the prospective large addition to their surplus next May, will concede the wisdom of drastically reducing their plantings for the next crop. Announcement of this more favourable attitude will certainly be followed by similar action in Cuba. The importance of further important crop restriction by these two big producers is not to be ignored inasmuch as estimates of the world's total crop for 1931-32 already indicate a reduction of about 3,400,000 tons.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 19th February 1932.

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 11,2500,000 |
| Capital Paid up | 5,62,50,000 |
| Reserve | 5,00,00,000 |
| Public Deposits | 8,66,25,000 |
| Other Deposits | 69,71,30,000 |
| Loans from the Government of India under section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra | 3,50,00,000 |
| Sundries | 97,67,000 |
| Total Rupees | 84,47,72,000 |

**The above balance sheet includes:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Deposits in London | £1,526,700 |
| Advances and Investments in London | £1,293,500 |
| Cash and balances at other Banks in London | £ 3,49,700 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 15,84,34,000 |
| Other authorised securities under the Act | 2,48,61,000 |
| Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India | 13,00,00,000 |
| Loans | 9,30,67,000 |
| Cash Credits | 24,59,93,000 |
| Inland bills discounted and purchased | 6,31,43,000 |
| Foreign bills discounted and purchased | 28,38,000 |
| Dead stock | 2,68,85,000 |
| Sundries | 47,36,000 |
| Balances with other Banks | 46,43,000 |
| Total | 75,46,00,000 |
| Cash | 9,01,72,000 |
| Total Rupees | 84,47,72,000 |
| Percentage | 12.20 |
| Bank Rate | 7 p.c. |
| 6 per cent from 25th February 1932. | |

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits Rs. 1,80,05,000 increase.
Other Deposits Rs. 14,86,000 increase.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments Rs. 88,20,000 decrease.
Loans Rs. 16,22,000 decrease.
Cash Credits Rs. 71,10,000 decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 60,19,000 increase.
Cash Rs. 84,98,000 increase.
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India Rs. 2,00,00,000 increase.
Percentage 12.20.

## PIECE GOODS AND YARN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Bombay Mill Owners' Association has issued the following quotations:—

| | Rs. a. p. per lb. |
|---|---|
| GREY UNBLEACHED.— | |
| Longcloth (S. quality) | 0 12 3 |
| Longcloth (Standard Quality) | 0 11 9 |
| Shirtings | 0 11 3 |
| Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi border) | 0 11 9 |
| Drills | 0 9 3 |
| T. Cloths | 0 11 3 |
| Domestics | 0 12 0 |
| Domestics | 0 11 6 |
| Sajta | 0 11 0 |
| Chadars | 0 11 6 |
| WHITE BLEACHED.— | |
| Striped Shirting | 3 6 6 |
| Twills | 6 8 0 |
| DYED GOODS.— | |
| Dyed Longcloth (black) | 7 11 9 |
| FANCY GOODS.— | |
| Busi. Grey Weft | 2 1 0 |
| Sholapur Coating | 7 8 0 |
| Sholapur Coating | 6 0 0 |
| Kashmere Cloth | 2 12 0 |
| YARN.— | per lb. |
| 8s. Bump (nominal) | 0 3 9 |
| 8-1/2s. All Waste | 0 5 0 |
| 8-1/2s. | 0 6 9 |
| 10-1/2s. | 0 7 0 |
| 12-1/2s. | 0 7 3 |
| 16s. | 0 8 6 |
| 20s. | 0 9 0 |
| 24s. | 0 9 3 |
| 32s. | 0 11 9 |
| 40s. | 0 13 3 |

## COLOUR BAR IN ENGLISH BOXING

### *Will It Be Lifted ?*

Unless the British Boxing Board of Control alter a most important rule no coloured boxer born in this country can hope to fight for a British title, writes Norman Hurst, in the "Sporting Chronicle."

This seems strange after we have witnessed a contest between Larry Gains, the Canadian coloured boxer, who holds the heavy-weight championship of his country, and Don McCorkindale, the heavy-weight champion of South Africa, which carried the stamp of the Board's approval as being for the British Empire championship.

But facts are stubborn things, and because the Board have shown themselves willing to withdraw the colour bar so far as the Empire titles are concerned it must not be taken for granted that they have completely erased the rule applying to British championship matches.

This reads: "Contestants must be locally British subjects *"and born of white parents.*

The italics are mine, put there to emphasise the position of Len Johnson and his brothers; of Charlie MacDonald, of Sunderland; Dixie Brown, of Bristol, and other coloured ringsters born in this country.

"The rule has not been altered."

SERIOUS CONSIDERATION

Let me make it plain. When the rules were formed it is pretty obvious the idea of colour clashing in an Empire titlt match had not occurred to these that were welding the regulations of the body that was then shaping to control British boxing.

Ever since the Larry Gains v. Don McCorkindale match was first mooted I know the Stewards of the British Boxing Board of Control have given very serious consideration to this troublesome question of coloured boxers and British championships.

The attitude on the matter of the Gains v. McCorkindale battle has made it plain that, so far as the British Empire is concerned or the world title for that matter, they are willing to row with the rest of the world and let the "better man win," but when it comes to what shall take place in this country the rule, as it were, hits the coloured boxer in the face.

The question is: "Will rule be altered?"

Let me have a guess. Unless I am very much mistaken in my judgment of the gentlemen who are the Stewards of the British Boxing Board of Control "I think it will not!"

AND THE VERDICT.

Just as there was a hurried meeting called to go into the Gains v. McCorkindale match as being labelled for the British Empire championship, so will there be a meeting to discuss the very serious question of this rule that means so much to British coloured boxers.

It may be altered. There is no harm in being optimistic in these matters, but I have already said what I think on the matter, and, unless I am out in my guess, British coloured boxers will be able to take part in an Empire championship match, in a world title match, but not in a match for a British title.

## CHURCH AND HYPNOTISM

### *A Padre's Success*

A London vicar revealed yesterday how he uses hypnotism.

He is the Rev. W. J. J. Cornelius, vicar of All Saints', North Peckham, S.E., an authority on Black Magic.

"Hypnotism working through the Church can ave good results," he said. "I have used my hypnotic powers, and once saved the life of a man who was supposed to be dying.

"I spoke firmly to him and placed my right hand on his forehead, while fixing his gaze with my own. Sleep came, and after a long repose the man's recovery became certain.

"Beyond the influence I exerted I prayed both silently and aloud.

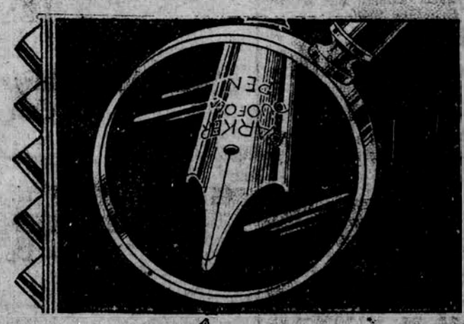
"Cases of failure which I have experienced convince me that not everyone is capable of receiving hypnotic suggestion. It is the lowest form of suggestion, because it means taking possession of another man's will and temporarily dethroning his reason."—"Daily Herald."

### Bordi Volunteer Arrested

(From A Correspondent)

BORDI, Feb. 28.

The police who were in search of the Congress Bulletin, issued here for the last week arrested a volunteer on charge of distributing copies of the Bulletin. The father of this volunteer is already undergoing jail.

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COMMENTS and criticisms of current events are done by competent writers. WORLD EVENTS is a running commentary on the leading topics of the day by a well-known American Professor; INDIAN AFFAIRS is a piquant study of present day problems in India by an experienced Indian journalist; while TRADE AND FINANCE is a monthly causerie of figures and statistics rendered into an attractive essay of pleasant reading by a well qualified and gifted writer.

JANUARY CONTENTS.

The January Number contains the following original articles: Mandates at the Round Table Conference by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H.; The Cycle of Change by Sir J. C. Bose, F.R.S.; The Round Table Conference and After by Sir Albion Banerji, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.; Women on the Legislatures in the New India by Radhabhai Subbarayan, A pen sketch of Gandhi by Miss N. E. Beggs, B.A. (Oxon); The British General Election by Mr. H. S. L. Polak; The Japanese Population Problem by Sir Frank Noyce, K.T., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S; The Power of the Purse by Prof. Haricharan Mukerji, M.A.; "Crucified on a Cross of Gold" by Sir Alexander Cardew; The Gaekwar of Baroda; Congress and the Round Table Conference by Mr. Richard B. Gregg; Rejection of the Finance Bill by Mr. A. Seshadry Iyengar; Vaswdatta and Upagupta; A Story by Mr. Ganga Charan Lal; Dangerous Moments in My Life by Mr. Harold Lloyd; Women in Ceylon Politics by Mr. Perry de Lanerolle, etc.

FEBRUARY CONTENTS

AMONG articles in the February Number are: Reality and Appearance by Sir Oliver Lodge; Designs of Flowers Unnamed; A Poem by Mr. Gurudas Roy; Whither Away Again? by Dr. Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary; The Disarmament Conference by Mr. Sydney W. Pascall; The Spanish Republic and Its Future by Mr. Hrishikesh Roy, M.A.; All Over Again by Juliette Vellier-Duray; India and World Opinion by Dr. Lanka Sundaram; A Fireside Reverie by Mr. Glyn Barlow, The Return and the Arrest; The Lindsay Commission Report by Dr. I. S. Peter, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond); Current Poetry; and The Ceylon National Congress by Mr. Everard H. Mirando.

BUT a regular feature of equal if not greater attractiveness is the section of 24 pages entitled MULTUM IN PARVO containing Departmental News and Notes on current affairs accompanied by numerous portraits and topical pictures:

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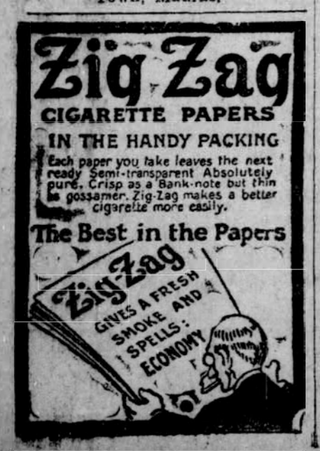
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## REDUCED FREIGHT AND LAND REVENUE REMISSION

### How Financially Exhausted Agriculturist Can Be Relieved

### CHAIRMAN OF N. I. COMMERCE CHAMBER SUGGESTS REMEDIES FOR ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

The following are extracts from the address of Mr. D. W. Teasdale, the Chairman at the 9th Annual General Meeting of the Northern India Chamber of Commerce, held on Saturday:—

The past year, perhaps, more than its predecessors, has not been one which can be essayed, with advantage, from any detached viewpoint. This, I think, will be apparent to all of us to-day. The economic blizzard which has been encircling the world, with vagrant intensity for some time past, continues unabated, and indeed, seems to confront us with many new problems in themselves ramifications of the whole—from day to day. The accumulation of gold in the United States and France, due to the disinclination of those countries to accept goods and services in payment, has led to a steady contraction of currency in circulation in an endeavour to attract fresh supplies of gold or to retain existing stocks.

DROP IN PRICES OF FOOD STUFFS.

Whilst it is true, that most countries of the Empire are now off the Gold Standard, and the struggle to attract or retain gold has ceased, it is abundantly evident that currency contraction has continued to force prices down, so that goods might remain competitive in world markets. Every contraction by one nation, has been followed by contractions in others, and so the advantage which the first hoped to gain, has been neutralised by the action of the rest. The ultimate level reached, however, has been much lower, and much worse than at the start, although the relative position has remained the same. In this way, prices of foodstuffs and raw material have been depressed, below the cost of production, and the purchasing power of 91 per cent. of the world's population has been reduced. It is, no doubt, due to this restricted purchasing power, that what we have called over-production has been, and is in fact, under-consumption.

RESCUE THE AGRICULTURIST.

In India, and particularly the Punjab, the abysmal depths to which prices declined in produce markets, caused acute anxiety during the period, and this Chamber had occasion to examine the problem in many of its aspects. We all realise that something more must be done to give practical assistance to the agriculturist, who is becoming financially exhausted. Remissions of land revenue and other Governmental dues however, are inclined to leave provinces somewhat financially embarrassed and although they are important factors, they mean little to the grower in comparison with a better price for his crops.

PLEA FOR REDUCED FREIGHT.

I can visualise that a substantial reduction in railway freights, not to any particular points, but throughout the country, would bring renewed life to agriculture.

Railways, however, form only the main links in the vast chain of communications, it is necessary to establish, and economically maintain, before real stimulus can be given to Commerce and Industry. The minor links can be clearly indentified in the various Road Systems, feeding Railways, and the immediate necessity of raising funds for the development and improvement of road communications throughout India, should be clearly appreciated. Roads have been referred to as "India's youngest and most vital industry" but it is perhaps not fully realised, that roads inherently possess a definite dividend earning capacity of their own.

PUNJAB MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT ACT.

In coming to a matter of more local importance I should like to make special reference to the affairs of the Lahore Municipality. It is to be regretted, that the responsibility of the Committee as a whole to face facts, has led to lack of public confidence. This Chamber recently reviewed the proposed Punjab (Municipal Amendment) Act, and while agreeing that the Bill was satisfactory in some respects, my Committee pointed out that no Act of the kind, however drafted, would avail to remove the present disabilities, unless there was also brought into existence, some machinery, wholly devoted to the task, to see that the conditions of the Act were actually enforced. The cost of such machinery would be a legitimate charge on the revenues of all Municipalities in the Province, and would not, I understand, amount to more than two or three per cent. of the total income. I am aware that some of our critics might possibly hold that such an arrangement would be the negation of the self-governing principle, but do not think that this would be the case. In my opinion the lack of rigid supervision in Municipal administration is perhaps as much to blame for conditions as we find them, as the constitution of the governing body itself, which, certainly in the initial stages, must be somewhat devoid of administrative experience, and which, without doubt, has very peculiar internal difficulties of its own. To overcome these hindrances, therefore, and specially because of past failure it seems to me no right thinking citizen should object to the rigid supervision to which I have referred.

NO GOVT. COMPETITION.

In December I attended the Annual Meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta, on behalf of the Chamber, and one of the resolutions put forward for discussion embodied a protest against Government competition with private enterprise. The Government of India have laid down the policy that there should be no State interference of this nature, but it is a matter which really rests in the hands of Provincial Governments. We in the Punjab have been fortunate in this respect, as no serious cases have occurred in recent years of Government competing in the open market with private commercial enterprise.

DEFLATION OF CURRENCY.

In coming to the future, it seems to me that some joint constructive efforts must be put forward, to discontinue the progressive deflation of currency, which has been responsible for the reduction in purchasing power so evident to-day throughout the world. No one nation, however, could possibly increase its currency in active circulation, pay a reasonable price to primary producers, and raise the purchasing power of its people, as it would then be put out of competition itself, in world markets. While admitting that no one nation could do it, I believe it would be a feasible proposition for the British Empire as a whole, as, representing one quarter of the world's population, it is large enough and sufficient self-contained. It would, of course, be necessary for Empire countries to protect themselves from competition of outside nations, while they were expanding their currencies and raising prices to a profitable level, especially if such other nations continued a deflationary course.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

The immediate years ahead of us must be faced by all Indian and European alike, with courage and in a spirit of close co-operation. The great constitutional changes which loom ahead must be spirited on with good-will and sincerity and I see in the mutual combination of interest in our Chamber, a happy augury for the future of the province. I look forward to the time when the political horizon will be less clouded, and all interests will closely combine to inaugurate that era of renewed prosperity, which I have no doubt awaits India.—A.P.

## BEAUTY FAIR IN BRITAIN

### Revue Enterprise

Beautiful mannequins, parading to the strains of a concealed orchestra, on a flood-lit stage, extending the entire length of a theatre, will delight visitors to the British Industries Fair this month.

All the display of a spectacular stage revue, with the added attraction that every member of the audience will have a "closed-up" view of the performers, is being introduced into a show of British fashions.

The loveliest girls of the British Isles will take part in a spectacle that will rival the super-productions of the Continent.

The Fashions Theatre, where the show will be staged, is included in the Textiles Section of the Fair at the White City, W. The Fair opens on February 22.—"Daily Herald."

## "TIN LIZZIE" WITH MUSIC

### Ford's Prosperous Family

Well-known singers and famous bands will contribute a musical accompaniment to Mr. Henry Ford's giant one-man motor show, which opened in London on February 19.

Peter Dawson, Derek Oldham, Winnie Melville, Walter Glynne, Thorpe Bates and the De Groot Trio, have been engaged, as well as the bands of the Coldstream Guards, the Royal Air Force and the Royal Horse Guards.

BABY FORD.

Gathered under the spacious roof of the Albert Hall, Mr. Ford's exhibition of examples of all his motor products will rival even the annual Olympia Motor Show.

There will be more than 30 separate exhibits, including Ford private cars, Ford commercial vehicles, Lincoln cars, Fordson industrial and agricultural tractors and implements, Ford aircraft component parts and models, a full-sized repair shop, models of the enormous new works at Dagenham (Essex) and a film show.

Special attractions will be the new 8 h.p. "Baby" Ford, which is to be manufactured at Dagenham, and two entirely new Lincoln luxury cars.—"Daily Herald."

## FROM THEATRE TO POLICE COURT

### Double Tragedy

A model of a gallows used in an execution scene during rehearsals at Gateshead Empire Theatre was shown to Mr. Justice Hawke at Newcastle Assizes recently, when Mr. Frederick Fanton, an actor, sued Mr. Alfred Denville, the M.P., theatrical producer, for damages.

Fanton, who was playing in "Maria Marten," broke a leg in falling through a trap door of the gallows, and was unable to work for 14 weeks. He alleged negligence on the part of Mr. Denville.

Mr. Alfred Denville, in evidence, said he had forbidden the hanging act, and the entire matter had been carried out contrary to his instructions. The hearing was adjourned.—"Daily Herald."

## FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS

### Dr. Spahlinger's Cure

Mr. Henry Spahlinger told a "Daily Herald" representative recently that he had received many letters thanking him for giving free to the world his formulae for his anti-tuberculosis specifics.

Replying to Dr. Halliday Sutherland's criticisms in the "Daily Herald" of his discoveries he said:—

"Our great master, Robert Koch, discovered the tubercle bacillus in 1882, but did not find antigens (vaccine) containing no living micro-organisms and producing immunity.

"Dr. Sutherland's remark about the media I use shows that he has not understood the method by which my vaccine is produced.

"I agree that there are 'fifteen different kinds of tuberculin already on the market'; but none of them can confer immunity."

Mr. Spahlinger's formulae are now being examined by medical and veterinary experts.—"Daily Herald."

## LATEST IN RADIO

### Possibilities Of Lamp Bull Socket

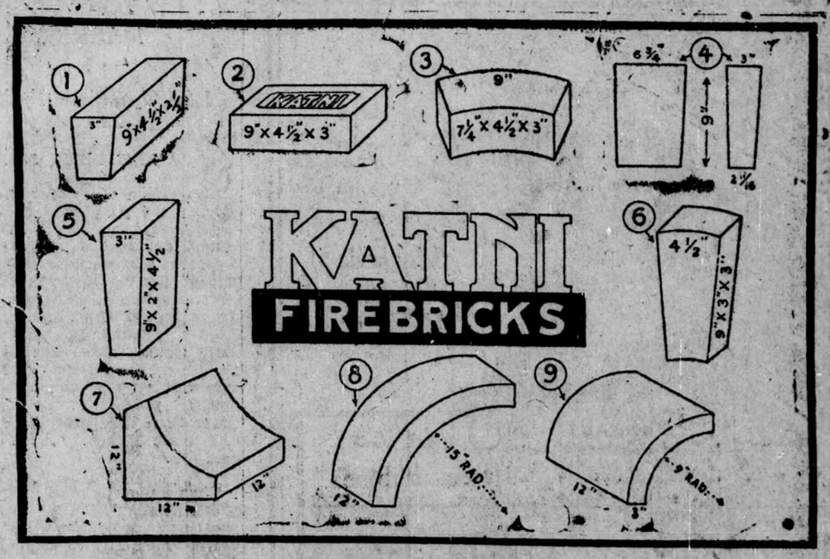
Every electric power house may soon become a broadcasting station, and programmes may be drawn from a lamp bulb socket instead of the over-crowded ether.

This is foreshadowed in an announcement from Holland that a Dutch company has discovered a method of sending programmes over electric light and high-tension wires and cables without danger.

Dr. James Robinson, inventor of the Stenode radiostat, which receives multiple messages by wireless along land lines, told the "Daily Herald" the other day that experiments had been proceeding in the same direction in this country for several years.

"The chief difficulties," he said, "are the danger to set-users from the mains and the interference caused by switch noises."

Mr. J.L. Baird, of the Baird Television Corporation, said that the perfected application of such an invention would solve many problems of ether congestion.—"Daily Herald."

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There is always a liability of your message being placed in a gaudily dressed and bowling anti-nationalist paper which the Indians merely glance at to criticise and censure its writers.

*Bombay is the Gate of India and the*

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*hold the keys of this Gate*

Let us open this gate for your merchandise *from within.*

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# NEW YORK COTTON

## SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING

New York, Feb. 27.

PRICES OPEN UNCHANGED TO 2 PTS. DOWN—SOUTHERN SELLING—DECLINE OF 7 PTS RALLY ON TRADE BUYING—MARKET CLOSES 2 PTS. UPTO 1 PT. LOWER—SPOT COTTON 7.05 C.

The New York Cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also declined on Southern Selling but later advanced on trade buying. The market opened unchanged to a decline of 2 points and Southern selling depressed prices 7 points under previous closing during the first hour. At this level the offerings were well absorbed and prices steadily advanced under trade buying. The market closed irregular at a rise of 2 points while distant months remained unchanged to a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.05 c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 4 points at 6.83c

Oncemore the market is feeling the absence of outside support which is temporarily withdrawn owing to disappointing reports about the reduction of the acreage and favourable weather. In the meantime trade interests are called upon to absorb southern hedge selling which is only moderate. Professional operators are awaiting further developments.

REUTER'S NEW YORK COTTON WEEKLY REVIEW.

Both domestic and foreign trade demand has remained in evidence during the week, but the market has been much less active than recently and has shown less disposition to follow up advances. The active buying of the past fortnight reflected a substantial reduction in short-interest and, if more urgent requirements have been covered, the trade may now be more inclined to await developments both in general business and in the coming crop prospects. Prices may now be approaching levels at which the South may sell freely but so far there has been no sign of a general weakening in that quarter. The recent rains have further delayed farmwork and opinions regarding the acreage are still most conflicting. Predictions of increased boll weevil damage next season due to the mild winter have been reiterated during the week and meanwhile a more optimistic view of general business prospects remains more or less evident.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 7.07+02 lowest 6.99 .06.

N. Y. July Highest 7.24 lowest 7.16 (10.50 a. m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day, the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—In view of increasing willingness south sell prospects disappointing acreage reduction recommend selling.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable:—

Weather clear; favourable.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 29.

| | Sup. | Fine | F. G. | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal | | | | |
| U. P. | 204 | 199 | 194 | 190 |
| M. G. Rajputana | | | | |
| M. G. Punjab | 202 | 197 | 192 | 188 |
| M. G. Oomra | | | | |
| No. 3 | 222 | 218 | 214 | ... |
| M. G. Oomra | | | | |
| No. 1 | 234 | 230 | 226 | ... |
| M. G. Oomra | | | | |
| No. 2 | 227 | 223 | 219 | ... |

BROACH TEJIMANDI.

Bombay, Feb. 29.

Broach A/M. teji-mandi premium is Rs. 16/. The right either to "Call or Put" will expire on the last trading day of March.

# LIVERPOOL COTTON

## LIQUIDATION AND COVERING

Liverpool, Feb. 27.

PRICES OPEN 3 PTS. DOWN.—GENERAL LIQUIDATION.—TRADE CALLING.—SHORTS COVERING—CLOSED STEADY 2 TO 3 POINTS. LOWER MIDDLING AMERICAN SPOT COTTON 7 PTS. DOWN AT 5.72D.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 to 3 points. General ng liquidation was offset by month-end trade calling and shorts covering.

It further declined later on liquidation and closed steady at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 5.72d.

East Indian cotton futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points with May 5.58 and July 5.46.

Egyptian cotton futures ring was barely steady and closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Spot sakels declined 1 point to 7.75 and spot Uppers lose 5 points at 6.78

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 4 to 1 point.

STATISTICAL OUTLOOK.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state that the markets are quiet but steady. Southern selling is in evidence on advances whilst trade buying is prominent on all setbacks. A 40 per cent. reduction in Fertiliser sales to date and heavy survival of weevil is counter-balanced by the present unsettled political situation in the Far East.

Although the world's spinners takings are 8.424.000 bales against 6.909.000 bales last season the stocks in Liverpool are 838.000 B/s. against 1098000 bales last season and the corresponding stocks on the Continent and with American Mills are comparatively smaller. Conditions have materially changed since cotton was sold at 5 1/2 cents in September last. The American crop was then expected to be over 17 million bales coupled with a large production in outside growths and the International Financial outlook was very dark.

To-day the crop is likely to be under 16 1/2 million bales; outside crops show a reduction of about 25 lacs Bales whilst the International Financial situation has considerably improved.

With 7 cents ruling in New York the price to growers in the interior must be about 5 1/2 cents and based on a ten years average yield of 150 lbs. per acre, this cannot be a remunerative price. Our opinion is unchanged.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends.

Liverpool:—New York cables, co-operatives selling but fall-river although quiet well under contracts.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

No decided opinion near value cotton though long view unchanged.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Feb. 29.

| F. P. Bales. | 1931-32 | 1930-31 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date | | |
| 27-2-32 | 8351000 | 7896000 |
| Receipts Yesterday | | |
| 27-2-32 | 20000 | 15000 |
| Exports to date | | |
| 27-2-32 | 5834000 | 4994000 |
| Stock at Ports | | |
| 26-2-32 | 4783000 | 4049000 |
| Stock Interior Towns | | |
| 26-2-32 | 2031000 | 1515000 |
| Stock Liverpool | | |
| 26-2-32 | 838000 | 1099000 |
| Visible Supply | | |
| 26-2-32 | 9383000 | 1160000 |
| Quantity in Sight | | |
| 26-2-32 | 12600000 | 11580000 |
| Quantity out of Sight | | |
| 26-2-32 | 8424000 | 6909000 |

# BOMBAY COTTON

## SUGAR MERCHANT UNLOADS

Bombay, Feb. 29.

PRICES OPEN STEADY—DECLINE ON SUGAR OPERATOR'S SELLING — SOME JAPANESE BUYING—RENEWED SELLING PRESSURE—BROACH CONTRACT CLOSES AT RS. 229.

There was a fairly large turnover of business in forward contracts. A Sugar Merchant who recently brought some 20 thousand Bales of Broach cotton unloaded nearly half of his holdings to-day but some Japanese buying at the decline rallied prices. As soon as the demand was satisfied there was renewed selling pressure and the market closed easy with Broach A.M. delivery at Rs. 229/-. At the opening Broach A.M. delivery was quoted at Rs. 232/- but heavy long liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 228|8. At this level the offerings disappeared and prices rallied to Rs. 231/- on Japanese buying in conjunction with shorts covering. Towards the close there was renewed selling and the session ended at 2 p.m. with the following rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach A.M. | 229 |
| Oomra March | 217 |
| Bengal Mar. | 192\|11 |

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 200 |
| Bengal Fine | 197 |
| Bengal F.G. | 193 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 197 |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 193 |
| Wardha-Hingt Fine | 233 |
| Nagpur Savner Fine | 233 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 222 |
| Arvi Fine | 222 |
| Ellichpur Fine | 222 |
| Amraoti Fine | 218 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 220 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 214 |
| Khandesh Fine | 213 |
| Muthia F.G. | 208 |
| Jalna/Sailu F.G. | 211 |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | 220 |
| Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine | 248 |
| Broach Fine | 247/51 |
| Punjab/American | 256 |
| Punjab/American mix | 226/44 |
| Cambodia | 296 |
| Miraj/Sangli | 250 |
| Compta Good | 266 |

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 29.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st September.

In full-presed Bales.

| 27-2-32 | | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 1.330 | 71.193 |
| Central India | 1,068 | 87.753 |
| Barsi & Nagar | 503 | 57.360 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | | 15.014 |
| Berar | 2.346 | 141.760 |
| Central Provinces | 512 | 50.266 |
| Total Oomras | 5.899 | 423.236 |
| Dholera | 4.036 | 105.671 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 85 | 23.919 |
| Rajputana | 242 | 36.954 |
| Sind-Punjab | 1,280 | 103.711 |
| Broach | 1,017 | 12.292 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | | 11.475 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 6 | 14.041 |
| Cocoanada | | 3 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | | 1,613 |
| Persian | | 1,005 |
| American | 1,517 | 85.743 |
| Egyptian African | 1.333 | 63.591 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | | 164 |
| Total | 15,525 | 883,668 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

Bombay, Feb. 29.

1st Sept. to 25th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.

| 27-2-32 | | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 220 | 86.049 |
| Japan & China | 9,575 | 433,101 |
| Coast Ports | | 20.895 |
| Up-country, by Rail | | 26,297 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | | 14,685 |
| Total | 9,795 | 641,027 |

# SHARE BAZAR

## FAZALS SHOOT UP

Bombay, Fey. 29.

SHARP RISE IN FAZAL SHARES—PROFESSIONAL BUYING—ALOOCKS GO UP ON DIVIDEND RUMOURS—CHEERFUL TONE—BULLS CARRY THE DAY.

As a result of professional buying there was rapid rise in speculative shares to-day. Some important buying by buls particularly in Fazal and Alcock shares resulted in a mounting rise. Alcock snares advanced aoout Rs. 25 on rumours of better dividend while Fazal shares gained Rs. 17/8 over last closing. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 672/8 and after declining about Rs. 3 advanced to Rs. 680/10, while Fazal Mill shares closed at Rs. 321/14 after opening at Rs. 305. Century Mill shares after declining to Rs. 210 closed at Rs. 216/4. Nagpur Mill shares were done at Rs. 276/4. New Great Mill shares advanced to Rs. 142/8 and Kohinoors closed at Rs. 132/8. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 326/4 and advanced to Rs. 335. Tata Steel Ordinary shares remained easy and closed at Rs. 24/4 Indian Cement shares rose to Rs. 188/12 while Katni shares found buyers at Rs. 153/2.

Thus almost all shares except Tata Steel recorded improvement on better feeling. Bulls carried the day and occasional offerings have had no effect. Although the general outlook remains encouraging, we think it better to liquidate a part of holdings with a view to replace in sharp setbacks.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 29.

Bombay Dyeing 671; 80; 76; 80-10
Century 212; 11; 16
Colaba 72; 75
Crescent 51-14
Fazul 306; 21-14
Indore 326. 30; 40
Madhowji 10
Nagpur 268; 77; 76
New Great 137; 36; 42
Pearl 177; 88
Simplex 30; 33
Swadeshi 201; 6
Burma 328; 35
Hydro 117-3
Tram 103; 5
Deff. N. 287
Ord. 24-8; 4
Bundi 14-6
Indian 178. 89; 83
Katni Ord. 153-2
Alcock 112; 18

MILLS

Bombay, Feb. 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahm. Advance | 272/8 |
| 50 Apollo | 0/14/0 |
| 10 Bom. Cotton P. | 2-8 |
| 500 Bom. Cotton | 58-12 |
| 250 Bom. Dyeing | 680/10 |
| 250 Bradbury P. | 127-8 |
| 250 Bradbury | 135 |
| 100 Century | 216/14 |
| 500 Central India P. | 4150 |
| 100 Central India | 276/4 |
| 100 Colaba | 75 |
| 100 Coorla | 115 |
| 100 Crescent | 56/14 |
| 250 Currim. | 30 |
| 250 David | 40 |
| 250 Dawn | 480 |
| 200 Ed. Sassoon | 25 |
| 1 E. D. Sassoon D. | 0/7/0 |
| 100 Elphinstone P. | 20/12 |
| 100 Elphinstone | 3 |
| 260 Fazulbhoy | 321/14 |
| 100 Finlay | 82/8 |
| 1000 Framji Petit | 150 |
| 100 Gokak | 101/4 |
| 1000 Hindustan | 1275 |
| 100 Indore Malwa | 340 |
| 250 Jamshed | 4 |
| 50 Kastoorchand | 7 |
| 100 Khatau | 85 |
| 100 Kohinoor | 131/14 |
| 250 Laxmi | 710 |
| 100 Madhowji | 10-8 |
| 250 Madras United | 200 |
| 1000 Maneckji Petit | 700-0 |
| 100 Meyer Sassoon | 15 |
| 1000 Morarji | 350 |
| 50 Mysore | 102-8 |
| 200 New Great P. | 110 |
| 200 New Great | 142/8 |
| 100 New City | 44-8 |
| 250 Pabani | 26/4 |
| 250 Pearl | 188/12 |
| 250 Simplex | 33/12 |
| 10 Premier | 1/2 |
| 100 Shapurji | 5 |
| 1000 Sholapur | 1450 |
| 250 Simplex | 33/12 |
| 100 Swan | 55 |
| 100 Swadesh | 206/14 |
| 25 Tata P. | 15 |
| 25 Tata | 16 |
| 500 Vishnu P. | 505 |
| 500 Vishnu | 1100 |
| 1000 Western | 722-8 |

BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100-50 Baroda | 62 |
| 50-25 Central | 15 |
| £10-5 Eastern | 7/8 |
| 500 Imperial | 1000 |
| 500-125 Imperial Contr. | 243-12 |
| 100-50 India | 57 |
| 5 Union | 3/2/0 |

CEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Bundi | 14/6 |
| 70 Gwalior | 52-8 |
| 250 Indian | 188/12 |
| 100 Katni 1st P. | 98/8 |
| 100 Katni 2nd P. | 101 |
| 40 Katni Def. | 510 |
| 100 Katni | 153/2 |
| 10 Punjab P. | 8-14 xd. |
| 10 Punjab | 7/10 |
| 100 Shahabad | 197/8 |

INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Jupiter P. | 7-3 |
| 15 Jupiter | 7/6 |
| 15 New India | 17/10 |
| 200 Oriental | 1520 |
| 10 Vulcan | 5 |

ELECTRIC.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahmedabad | 105 |
| 1000 Andhra Valley P. | 932/8 |
| 100 Andhra Val. | 750 |
| 50 Bom. Tram P. | 63xd. |
| 50 Bom. Tram | 105 |
| 100 Tata Hydro P. | 101/4 |
| 100 Tata Hydro | 117/3 |
| 1000 Tata Power P. | 1050 |
| 1000 Tata Power | 430 |

RAILWAYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 500 Ahm. Prantij | 665xd. |
| 100 Amritsar Patti | 85 |
| 100 Central Province | 69-4 |
| 100 Dho. Barramati | 74/8 |
| 100 Guzrat | 42 |
| 100 Mandra Bhon. | 52-8 |
| 500 Tapti Valley | 600 |

MINING.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Central India | 0/4 |
| 10 Shivrajpur | 14 |
| 150 Tata Steel 1 P. | 110 |
| 150 Tata Steel 2 P. | 45 |
| 30 Tata Steel D. | 287-8 |
| 75 Tata Steel | 24/4 |

MISCELANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Alcock | 118/12 |
| 250 Bom. Steam P. | 190 |
| 250 Bom. Steam | 180/10 |
| 50 Bom. Telephone | 43 |
| 8s. Brit. B. Petrol | 2/14/6 |
| 125 Bom. Burma Old | 335 |
| 50 Bom. Burma New | 115 5 |
| 100 Ind. Bleaching | 136/14 |
| 15 Scindia | 8 |
| 10 per cent Government per | 60/12 |
| 5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free | 97/4 |

# GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 29.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 61

4 per cent. 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 88/12

4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs 87/8

4 per cent. 1960|70 Loan Rs. 68

4 1|2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 96

4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 76

5 per cent. 1923-47 War Loan Rs. 85/8

5 per cent 1935 Loan Rs. 96/2

5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 86/2

6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 99/4

5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 99/14

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 97/6

6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/6

6 1|2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 103

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 102

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 64/8

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 63/8

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 62/8

5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 77/8

6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 94/8

6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 94/8

Tone of market.—Steadier.

Musk, Agura, Neem, Bakul, etc.
Stockists:—
(1) SHOORJI VALLABHDAS, SWADESHI BAZAR LTD. Sheik Memon Street.
(2) MOHANLAL MANSUKLAL Jumma Masjid.
(3) RAMJANALI EBRAHIM & CO., Princes Street.
(4) T. A. WAGH & CO., Charni Road.
Sole Agents:—
R. N. BANERJEE & CO.,
12, Sleater Road,
BOMBAY No. 7.

# MONEY MARKET

## EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 29.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|6 1|16.
D D 1|6 3|32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 3|32 March
Banks Selling D. D. 1|6 1|8.
Bank Selling T T 1|6 1|16 April.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 5|32.
Banks Buying D D 1|6 7|32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 13|32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3|8 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 11|32 May.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T. T. 383.
Banks Selling T T 382.
Banks Buying T. T. 377.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 660
Banks Buying D D 680

AMSTERDAM—
Bank Selling D D 65-1|4.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T. T. 124 nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 114.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 98-1|2.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 132-1|4.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D. D. 154-1|4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 35-5|8.

CROSS RATE—
New York—London 3.48 1|2 27th inst.
Shanghai—London 1|11 5|8 29th inst.
Japan—London 1|10 27th inst.
London—Paris 88.60 27th inst.
London—Belgium 25.00 27th inst
London—Switzerland 18.00 27th inst.
London—Italy 87.00 27th inst.
London—Berlin 14.67 27th inst.
London—Holland 8.66 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.
Gold £5-18-10 26th inst.; £5-18-7 27th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 11|16 26th inst.; 19 3|4 27th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 7|8 26th inst.; 19 15|16 27th inst.
Silver New York Ready 31 26th inst.; 31 27th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 4 1|4 per cent. 26th inst.; 4 3|16 per cent 27th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 4 3|8 per cent 26th inst.; 4 3|8 per cent 27th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent
Money:—
Call 3-1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 29.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Khandesh | 1,380 |
| Central India | 1,068 |
| Barsi/Nugger | 503 |
| Berar | 2,438 |
| Central Provinces | 512 |
| Dhollera | 4,086 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 85 |
| Rajputana | 242 |
| Sind-Punjab | 1,280 |
| Broach | 1,017 |
| Easterns-Northerns | 6 |
| Americans | 1,377 |
| Egyptians | 1,333 |
| Cotton | 15,525 |
| Wheat | 11,923 |
| Linseed | 10,223 |
| Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds | 4,763 |
| Gingellyseeds | 6,517 |
| Groundnuts | 37,018 |
| Castorseeds | 22,310 |
| Rice | 1,940 |
| Myrabollams | 4,939 |
| Cottonseeds | 12,430 |
| Gram | 1,851 |
| Joowar | 5,435 |
| Barley | 85 |
| Bajree | 604 |
| Coal | 1,328 |

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 29/2/1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs.—.032.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.6 degrees 0.5 below normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.9 degrees 1.3 below normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 141 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 2.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1932

## Bombay's 15th "War Council" Jailed

### 35 CONVICTIONS ON MONDAY AT DADAR COURT

### "Why Bring Boys Here?" Asks Magistrate

### *LAL BAUG FLAG SALUTATION AND ITS SEQUEL*

In a little over 70 minutes 35 persons were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment by Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, on Monday morning. All the accused were arrested at Ganesh Maidan, Parel, while participating in a flag salutation ceremony and holding a Congress meeting.

FLAGS WAVED IN COURT.

The trial was marked by an incident when two persons in the court room got up and waved national flags and shouted slogans at the top of their voices. Some members of the public who were seated on the benches provided for them in the court also joined in shouting slogans and were turned out of the court.

LEADERS JAILED.

The heaviest sentence of 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default further three months jail was awarded by the Magistrate to Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar a Labour leader for failing to report himself to the police every day. Mrs. Kamalabai Tipnis, President and two other members of the 15th "War Council" were awarded six months rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default further imprisonment for six weeks.

Three persons who appeared to be juveniles were ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory, Matunga, for three years.

The remaining accused were sentenced to five months rigorous imrisonment each.

FOR HOISTING FLAGS.

A batch of four persons, were the first to be tried. Inspector Sheikh Hussein Kassum attached to the Bhoiwada Police Station stated that the accused came to the Ganesh Maidan Parel, to take part in a flag salutation ceremony One of them was carrying a flag. The accused also hoisted some flags to a tree near the maidan The Magistrate sentenced the accused to five months rigorous imprisonment each.

Twentyfive persons including three members of the 15th "War Council" were then charged with defying the Chief Presidency Magistrate's ban regarding Congress meeting.

Mrs. Kamalabai Tipnis, the President of the "War Council" was clad in a saffron coloured saree. On being questioned one of the accused said that his age was 13.

Magistrate: "You will be sent to the Reformatory for four years."

Accused: Never mind.

INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Inspector Sheikh Hussain Kassum in his evidence said that the first 11 accused came into the Ganesh Maidan on Sunday morning. Some of them carried national flags. The accused came there to take part in the flag salutation ceremony previously announced in the "Congress Bulletin." All the 11 were put under arrest. The remaining 14 accused also arrived in the maidan in several batches and were promptly arrested.

WHY BRING BOYS!

Magistrate: (Pointing to some accused) Why do you bring these boys here?

Witness: They refused to disperse and I arrested them.

Magistrate: You must push them and turn them out. You have got strength to do that.

Witness: I have strength to break their bones. but I can't do it.

"WAR COUNCIL" SENTENCED.

The Magistrate sentenced the first 11 accused including the "War Council" to six months' rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default further imprisonment for six weeks.

Three juveniles were ordered to be sent to the David Sasson Reformatory for three years.

The remaining 11 accused were given 5 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

LABOUR LEADER CONVICTED.

Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar, a labour leader was arrested in the first general round-up of Congressmen and released from jail on February 18 was then tried. A Police Officer stated that the accused addressed a meeting convened by the Congress at Ganesh Maidan on Sunday evening. The accused was served with an order of the Police Commissioner not to participate in Congress activities and to report himself every day to the police, which he failed to do. He was charged for failing to report himself to the police under Section 21 of Ordinance No. II. The accused did not take any part in the proceedings and was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default further imprisonment for three months.

"F" WARD "DICTATOR" JAILED.

The "Dictator" of the "F" Ward Congress Committee who also was arrested at the Congress meeting at Ganesh Maidan was then charged under Section 7 Clause 1 and 2 with being a member of an unlawful assembly and assisting its operations. He was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

## "C" WARD "DICTATOR" JAILED

### Sunday Procession And Its Sequel

Two persons one of whom was said to be the 13th "Dictator" of the "C" Ward were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month's further imprisonment by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Monday. Both the accused were arrested on Sunday while leading a procession in Mangaldas Road near the Mangaldas Market.

SEQUEL TO PROCESSION.

A police officer giving evidence narrated the story of the arrest of the accused. He stated that it was announced by means of handbills that over the signature of the first accused that a procession would be taken out on Sunday evening. Accordingly at 5-30 p.m. a procession started from the Mangaldas Road. The first accused was garlanded while the second carried a national flag. A dozen persons followed the accused. They were asked by the police to disperse and all except the two accused obeyed the order. The accused were thereupon arrested.

The accused did not take part in the proceedings. The Magistrate found both of them guilty of assisting the operations of an unlawful association and gave them the above sentence.

## RY. WORKERS' GRIM RESOLVE

### To Fight Attacks "By Every Method"

(Ajmer), Feb. 28.
(From A Correspondent)
KAISARGANJ.

Further meetings of the Railway workers at Ajmer were held during this week to condemn the Railway Board and the administration for the wage-cut and the proposed retrenchment, near the Loco., Signal and Electric shops, where Sjt. J. J. Dave the Union Secretary, and Sjt. Bhardwaj, the Organising Secretary, pointed out that direct action on the part of the workers alone can save them from those repeated attacks.

The workers passed resolutions in every meeting to fight these attacks "by any and every method" at their disposal.

Comrades J. J. Dave and Bhardwaj are proceeding to Ratlam and Mhow to organise the workers on the line.

## 124 ARRESTS AT BERLIN

### Broken Heads In Presidential Campaign

### HITLER'S LETTER TO HINDENBURG

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Berlin. — Preliminary skirmishes have occurred in the most critical Presidential campaign opened by various parties who are issuing appeals, distributing pamphlets and posting up manifestoes in, streets.

Clashes in City between Nazis, Communists and Socialists resulted in Broken heads, after which police intervened with truncheons and arrested hundred and twenty persons.

Herr. Hitler has addressed a letter to Von Hindenburg denying that he is an Austrian deserter and therefore has lost his nationality, enclosing copies of official documents proving that he was not liable for service in Austrian Army in 1914 and adding that he has volunteered in Germany Army in which he has served for five years.—Reuter.

### *"No Nomination"*

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Feb. 29.

The C. P. Franchise Committee's proposal to allot one nominated seat to Indian Christians has caused great resentment amongst the Membsaau community.

It's prominent leaders are opposed to the principle of nomination and claim that with 28 percent literate population they are not in any way inferior to other communities.

De Vallera

## *COMPLETE FREEDOM FOR IRELAND*

### *Fiannafail's Programme Of Peaceful Methods*

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The Fiannafail's programme was complete freedom for Ireland, declared Sean O'Kelly, who is expected to hold office in the Free State Government, speaking at Carrick-on-Shannon to-day, but he believed that Ireland's freedom could be won without raising gun to brother Irishmen.

Alluding to the recent statement said to have been made by Cardinal Macrory, that Ireland had only got an "instalment of freedom", O'Kelly said that the Fiannafail wanted to win the other instalment of national rights by peaceful and constructive methods. They were not trailing their coat, asking England to come along and fight.—Reuter.

## "DUMPING FLEETS" RACE TO BRITAIN

### Evading Import Duties

### CARGOES MUST BE DISCHARGED BY 5 P.M.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Not since the Spanish Armada has such fleet of ships carrying all kinds of merchandise raced towards Britain as during the present peaceful invasion of two-hundred overseas steamers hurrying to land cargoes before the free trade era ends in Britain to-morrow night.

LONDON DOCKS BUSY

London docks are now choked and besides hundreds of experts in quick handling of cargo, hundreds of casual labourers are working day and night by the aid of arc lamps at dockside. Wages bill is tremendous but shippers are finding it much cheaper than ten per cent. duty. Only the people at dockside not flustered or hurrying are Customs officials who close sheds at the usual hour despite queues of would be tariff evaders.

NECK-TO-NECK RACE.

Strong winds blowing with gale force and high seas have given dramatic twist to the "dumping Fleets" race to Britain. Although free trade ends at midnight to-morrow, cargoes must be discharged by 5 p.m.

All kinds of merchandise today battled at half-speed against fireat seas in neck-to-neck race against time. Should gale continue for another twentyfour hours, it may cost foreign dumpers thousands of sterling by way of Import duties.—Reuter's Special.

## PRINCIPAL WITHDRAWS RUSTICATION ORDER

### Bethune College Incident In Syndicate Meeting

### *HOUSE SEARCHES, ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS CONTINUE IN CALCUTTA*

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

On Friday afternoon the police searched a house near Sukea Street. They seized some papers and arrested nine persons said to be volunteers of the Congress Picketing Board.

The same morning a youth was arrested in Cornwallis Street for distributing unauthorised leaflets and in the evening a person was arrested for attempting to hold a meeting in Dalhousie Square in contravention of police orders.

Three persons said to be volunteers of the Congress Picketing Board were also arrested for picketing a wine shop at Garpar.

Dr. Nalinakshya Sanyal, Secretary of the Swadeshi Board of the Bengal National and Indian Chamber of Commerce has been served with a restraining notice under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

11 CONVICTIONS.

Thirteen students including three ladies who were arrested while coming in a procession after holding a meeting and hoisting National flags within the University Compound on Thursday afternoon were placed on Friday before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Jorabagan. Eleven of the accused including the ladies were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

In the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday three persons including a juvenile were convicted for forming processions.

RUSTICATION ORDER WITHDRAWN.

The situation in the Bethune College remains unchanged except that the Principal is reported to have withdrawn her order of rustication against two students of the 3rd year class. The matter came up before the Syndicate of the Calcutta University on Friday. The Syndicate adjourned consideration of the matter till next week as the Governing Body of the College is meeting on Monday.

Mr. Jalaluddin Hashemey M.L.C. has given notice of some short notice questions regarding the Bethune College affair.

## CONGRESSMAN JAILED

### For Refusing To Work As Juror

### *A NAGPUR SENSATION*

NAGPUR, Feb. 26.

Mr. D. M. Vachasunder, a prominent Congressman of Nagpur was tried by Mr. Mukerjee, First-Class Magistrate, Nagpur, to-day, and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment for refusing to work as a juror. It is learnt that about a month back, Mr. Vachasunder had received a summon to attend the Court of the District and Sessions Judge, Nagpur, and work as juror in a case. He replied that he had been engaged in the Congress work, which, according to him, was a more important public work. He had no time at his disposal to attend the Court on the day in question, and, therefore, declined the call. He was, thereupon, challenged for refusing to appear in the court and sentenced as above.

Mr. Vachasunder was in the meantime arrested and sentenced to nine months' hard labour on another charge. The sentence now awarded will run consecutively, so that he will in all suffer 15 months' imprisonment.

This is believed to be the first case in the province in which imprisonment has been awarded for the failure of a juror to turn up in the Court and has created a sensation here.

POLICEMAN SENTENCED

Bansusing, a police constable of the Reserved Armed Force, Nagpur who was arrested sometime back in the District Court and challenged for possession of "Charas," was tried by Mr. F. K. Khan, City Magistrate, Nagpur and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment to-day.

Sir K. V. Reddy (centre) returns to India after completing his term as Agent of the Government of India in South Africa. On his left is Mr. P. Rama Reddy and on his right Sir D. Lindsay.

## *C. P. COUNCIL SENSATION*

### *"Dictator" Removed From Chamber And Arrested*

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Feb. 29.

There was sensation in the Central Provinces Council to-day when, at question time, Mr. Mahadeo Modi the 18th "Dictator" of the "War Council" entered the Council chamber and handed Mira Ben's statement to the Hon. Rezivi, President of the Council and began making a speech.

Mr. Gole Superintendent at once removed him into lobby where he was taken into custody.

## RANPUR ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

### Two "Dictators" And Two Editors

(From A Correspondent.)
RANPUR, Feb. 28.

The 11th "Dictator" of Dholera Satyagraha Sangram who was arrested from Ranpur was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and the sixth Editor of "Dholera Satyagraha Samachar Patrika" was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The 12th Lady "Dictator" of Dholera Satyagraha Sangram and the seventh lady Editor of "Dholera Satyagraha Samachar" Patrika" have been arrested.

## NO EXPORT OF GOLD

### Nagpur Market Closed

### PT. MALAVIYA'S APPEAL TELLS

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Feb. 29.

The Nagpur Gold Market has been closed since the 15th inst. in response to Pundit Malaviya's appeal against export of gold and will remain closed upto the 8th March.

They daily transaction of gold in Nagpur is over five thousand tolas.

## *TWO WARDHA "DITACTORS" JAILED*

### *20 Arrests At Hinganghat On "Jawahar Day"*

(From A Correspondent.)
WARDHA, Feb. 28.

The tenth "Dictator" of Wardha and the eleventh lady "Dictator" have been sentenced to 9 months R. I. with a fine of Rs. 150 and 9 months S. I. with a fine of Rs. 100 respectively.

Another lady worker who was arrested on Friday has been sentenced yesterday to six months. Two workers of the Satyagraha Ashram, have been sentenced to six months R. I. each.

All were arrested under sec. 17. (1). of the criminal law amendment act.

Eight ladies and twelve men were arrested at Hinganghat for picketing on "Jawahon Day".

## *CONSTABLE'S APPEAL DISMISSED*

### *Jailed For Illegal Possession Of 'Charas'*

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Feb. 28.

The District Magistrate, Nagpur dismissed an appeal filed by Bansusing a Police Constable of Takli Lines against sentence of six months' hard labour passed by the Tahsildar, Nagpur for the illegal posssession of charas.

The accused was arrested in the District Court Room sometime back by an Excise C. I. D.

## *TO CONVERT BRITAIN TO BUDDHISM?*

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Buddhism was expounded by an English playwright and a Japanese poet to a crowded gathering at the Duchess Theatre to-day, organisers of the meeting claiming it to be an initial step in big drive by Buddhists in this country, who include several famous men and women to convert Britain to Buddhism.

Clifford Bax, playwright, and Komai, Japanese poet who has lived in London for twenty years, addressed a Cosmopolitan audience which included actors and actresses, Japanese, Chinese and Indians, one ex-Commander of submarines during war and Hindus including Brahmins.—Reuter.

## *DEFYING POLICE ORDER*

### *Arrests In Belgaum*

BELGAUM, Feb. 29.

Balwant Nagesh Datar, Belgaum pleader, who was released on parole on Saturday, was arrested at noon yesterday for disobedience of the District Magistrate's order directing him to report himself to the police.

Karguppikar and Jayadeo Kulkarni defied yesterday the District Magistrate's order under the Ordinance directing them to remove themselves from Belgaum district. Karguppikar with some others attempted to hoist a Congress flag and Jayadeo Kulkarni was found participating in a procession. They were consequently arrested yesterday.

Ragavendra Hari Kale of Shanpur arrested at Sholapur and released on condition that he should report himself to the Belgaum police, was arrested yesterday for breach of the order and also for alleged preaching of nonpayment of taxes at Chandgad and neighbouring villages in Belgaum District.—A. P.

## DOHAD TALUKA BOARD PRESIDENT JAILED

### Police Hunt For Cyclostyle Machine

(From A Correspondent.)
DOHAD, Feb. 28.

Sjt. Pandurang G. Vanikar, president of the Taluka Local Board, who was released and re-arrested has been sentenced to 2 years' hard labour and Rs. 50 fine in default 6 months more. A Municipal clerk, who was also arrested for breach of parole notice, has been sentenced to a similar term.

Till 25-2-32, 47 "parole" notices have been served, in Panch Mahals.

HUNT FOR DUPLICATOR.

On Friday night, the police raided the Vanda of Narandas Sheth, for the Cyclostyle machine. They took out the whole of the roof of the house but nothing incriminating has been found. A strong guard of police is kept during the night time over the Desaiwada, as the machine is reported to be here.

## *COMBATING CONGRESS ACTIVITIES*

### *Citizens League Holds Meeting In Delhi*

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

Two demonstrations were held this afternoon at the Queens Gardens, Delhi. The recently formed Citizens League held a meeting.

Some confusion prevailed throughout the proceedings due to the activities of certain persons but the meeting went off without any untoward incident. A declaration calling upon the people to co-operate with the Round Table Conference Committees now at work as they believe in the sincerity of the British Government, was passed and the "subversive activities of the Congress" were condemned as retarding the progress of the country.

Another resolution all law-abiding citizens to lend active support to put an end to all unconstitutional activities so that the Government may thereby be assisted in its desire to "withdraw at the earliest practicable date all exceptional measures. The terrorist movement was strongly condemned as being not only foreign to the soil but against all moral and religious principles.

This was preceded by the meeting of the Swadeshi League.—A. P.

Lisbon.—Mounted police escorted to the Bank of Portugal four tons of gold valued at two and a half million dollars which arrived from New York.—Reuter.

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